



# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 06-September-2022

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2022 paddy output forecast slightly above average due to good yields attained in first half of the year
- Cereal import requirement forecast at slightly above-average level in 2022
- Cereal prices well above year-earlier levels in July 2022

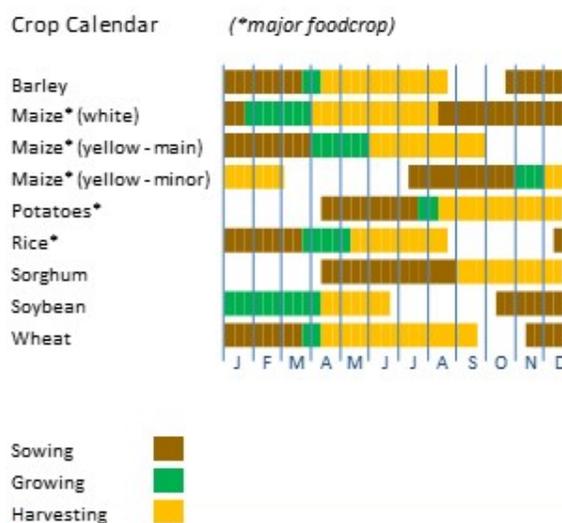
### 2022 paddy output forecast slightly above average due to good yields attained in first half of the year

Harvesting of the paddy crop takes place throughout the year, with nearly half of its production concentrated during the May-July period. Paddy production in the third quarter of the year, when on average one-fifth of the annual production is harvested, is forecast to be near average in 2022 on the account of average sowings. According to satellite imagery, vegetation conditions are generally favourable in the key producing rain forest (*selva*) and coastal areas. The paddy output gathered in the first half of 2022 is officially estimated to be 10 percent above the average. This is due to record-high yields attained as a result of favourable weather conditions. Reflecting this bumper harvest, the aggregate paddy production in 2022 is preliminarily forecast at 3.45 million tonnes, about 3 percent above the five-year average.

Yellow maize for feed use is also harvested all year round and nearly 30 percent of the annual output is gathered in the July-September period. Planted area to be harvested in the third quarter of 2022 is estimated at a slightly below-average level. The contraction in sowings, despite high maize prices and adequate soil moisture conditions, could be attributed to reduced availabilities of fertilizers, as imports in the first half of 2022 were more than 25 percent below the five-year average of the same period last year. The 2022 production of yellow maize is forecast to be at an average level of 1.2 million tonnes, supported by the above-average harvest in the first half of the year.

Regarding white maize for food use, harvesting was completed in August and production is anticipated at above-average level of 330 000 tonnes. While the planted area was near average, yields were excellent on account of favourable weather conditions in the major producing highlands.

### Peru



### Peru

#### Cereal Production

	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 forecast	change 2022/2021
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 349	3 526	3 450	-2.2
Maize	1 531	1 580	1 550	-1.9
Barley	208	219	204	-6.8
Others	246	257	248	-3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 334</b>	<b>5 582</b>	<b>5 452</b>	<b>-2.3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Cereal import requirement forecast at slightly above-average level in 2022

The wheat import requirement is forecast at a slightly above-average level owing to the rising food demand, supported by the increasing population. Maize imports, which account for 60 percent of the total annual cereal imports, are also anticipated to be slightly above the average. This mainly reflects an acceleration of increase in poultry production in the first half of 2022, after a decline in production by about 3 percent in 2020. With the highest per capita consumption of chicken meat in Latin America, the demand for yellow maize by the domestic poultry sector has been generally increasing during the past ten years.

The cereal import requirement in the 2022 marketing year (January/December) is anticipated at a slightly above-average level of 6.4 million tonnes.

## Cereal prices well above year-earlier levels in July 2022

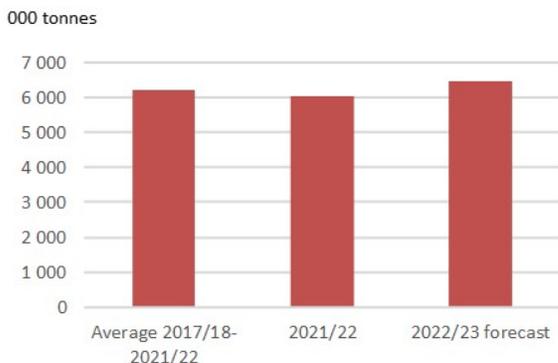
The annual food inflation rate in Lima metropolitan area recorded an increase of [10 percent in July 2022](#), up from 3 percent in the same month in 2021. Wholesale prices of cereals rose since April 2022, reflecting rising production and transportation costs. Elevated international quotations exerted additional upward pressure on domestic prices. This was particularly the case for prices of wheat flour, due to high dependency on wheat imports to satisfy its domestic consumption needs as well as high processing costs. While prices of yellow maize and rice were 20 percent higher year on year in July 2022, prices of wheat flour were nearly 45 percent above those a year earlier.

The government introduced a series of measures to contain price increases and improve access to food. These include a [temporary VAT exemption](#) for chicken meat, eggs, pasta, bread and their inputs from May to July 2022 as well as a new food voucher programme “[Bono Alimentario](#).” The programme aims to deliver a one-off payment of PEN 200-300 (equivalent to about USD 50-80) to 1.3 million vulnerable households (6.5 million people and about 17 percent of the total population) under the new budget of PEN 2 000 million (equivalent to about USD 520 million).

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## Peru

### Cereals Imports

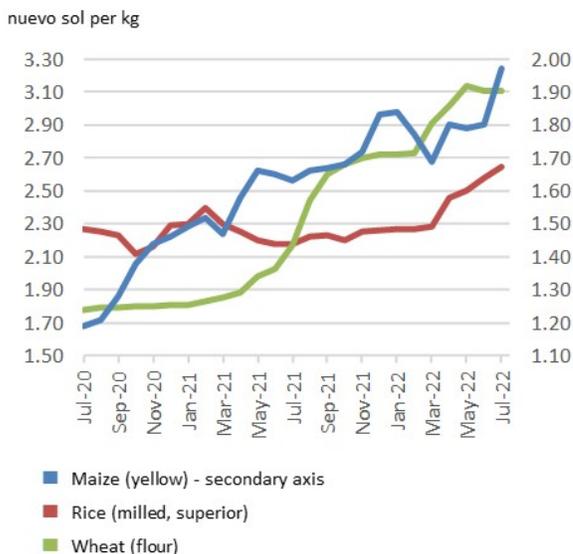


Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 28-October-2021

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Paddy output in 2021 forecast above-average level due to excellent yields
- Cereal import requirements anticipated at high levels in 2021
- Prices of wheat flour soared in July to September period

## Paddy output in 2021 forecast above-average level due to excellent yields

Harvesting of the paddy crop takes place throughout the year and one-fifth of the annual output is harvested during the last quarter of the year. Despite below-average plantings, instigated by ample market supplies from bumper 2020 harvests, the 2021 paddy production is forecast at above-average levels, reflecting good yields, boosted by well-distributed average rains.

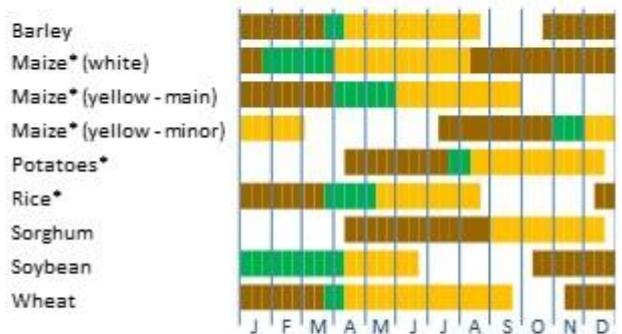
Regarding yellow maize, planting of the 2021 minor season crop is nearing completion and, according to satellite imageries, vegetation conditions are generally favourable (NDVI anomaly map). Average rainfall amounts are forecast for the November 2021 to January 2022 period, with positive effects on crop yields. The 2021 main season output, gathered between May and September, is officially estimated at a slightly above-average level. This is mainly due to large plantings as increasing prices encouraged farmers to expand sowings.

## Cereal import requirements anticipated at high levels in 2021

Cereal import requirements in the 2021 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at an above-average level of 6.4 million tonnes. Maize imports, which account for 60 percent of the total annual cereal imports, are anticipated to decline year on year, reflecting the annual increase in the 2021 production. With the highest per capita consumption of chicken meat in Latin America, the demand for yellow maize by the domestic poultry sector has been increasing during the past ten years. Requirements of wheat imports are forecast at above-average levels, mainly due to the increasing demand for human consumption due to population growth.

## Peru

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Peru

### Cereal Production

	2016-2020 average	2020	2021 forecast	change 2021/2020
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 278	3 437	3 455	0.5
Maize	1 517	1 447	1 560	7.8
Barley	205	203	203	0.1
Others	244	243	240	-1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 244</b>	<b>5 329</b>	<b>5 458</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

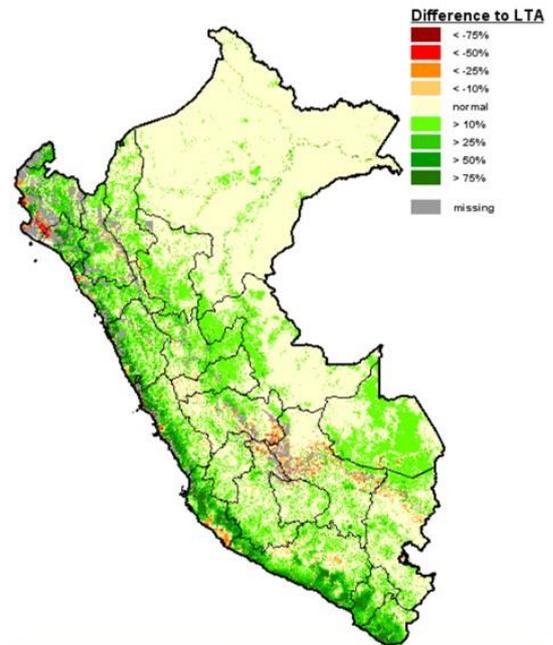
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Prices of wheat flour soared in July to September period

Wholesale prices of wheat flour increased sharply during the third quarter of 2021, reaching record high levels. The upsurge is mainly due to sustained increases of wheat prices in Canada, the key supplier to the country, exacerbated by elevated transportation costs, including ocean freight and fuel prices. Prices of yellow maize have been overall on the rise since early 2021, following trends in the international market as the country is a net importer of maize. Prices of rice have been stable between June and September and they were similar to year-earlier levels, reflecting adequate market availabilities.

### Peru - NDVI anomaly

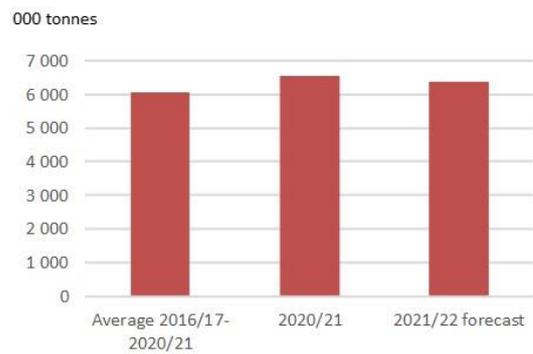
Relative difference to Long Term Average - September 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

### Peru

#### Cereals Imports

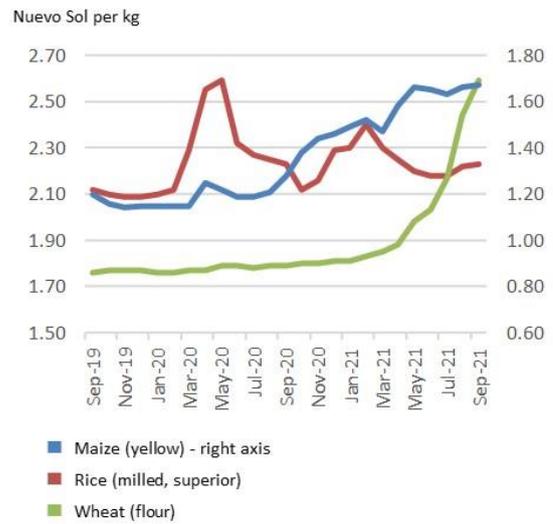


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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# GIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 11-May-2021

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Harvesting of 2021 main season paddy crop ongoing
- Cereal production in 2020 estimated at near-average level
- Cereal import requirements forecast at record levels in 2021
- Prices of rice decreased seasonally in March and were similar to year earlier

## Harvesting of 2021 main season paddy crop ongoing

Harvesting of the paddy crop takes place throughout the year and the bulk of the annual harvest is concentrated in the March-July period. Where the harvest is currently ongoing, weather conditions are generally favourable. The planted area between September 2020 and February 2021 that will be harvested in the first half of 2021 is estimated at slightly below the previous five-year average. The reduced sowings are due to below-average precipitation amounts between September and November 2020 in the key producing northern region. According to satellite imagery, crop conditions were favourable as of mid-April (see ASIS map), reflecting improved weather conditions since February.

## Cereal production in 2020 estimated at near-average level

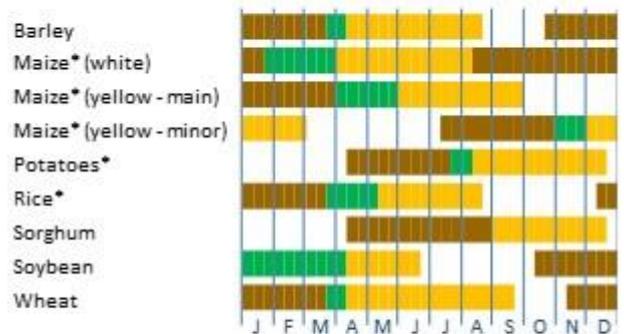
According to official estimates, cereal production in 2020 is estimated at a near-average level of 5.32 million tonnes. The 2020 paddy output is estimated at 3.43 million tonnes, about 7 percent above the average, mainly reflecting good yields in key producing regions of La Libertad, Lambayeque, Piura and San Martín. Maize production in 2020 is estimated at a below-average level of 1.45 million tonnes, as low prices prompted farmers to reduce sowings.

## Cereal import requirements forecast at record levels in 2021

Cereal imports in the 2021 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at a record of 6.6 million tonnes. Maize imports, which account for 60 percent of the total annual cereal imports have been on the rise during the past ten years due to strong demand of yellow maize for feed by the poultry sector. With the highest per capita consumption of chicken meat in Latin America, the domestic poultry sector has been growing steadily during the

## Peru

### Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)

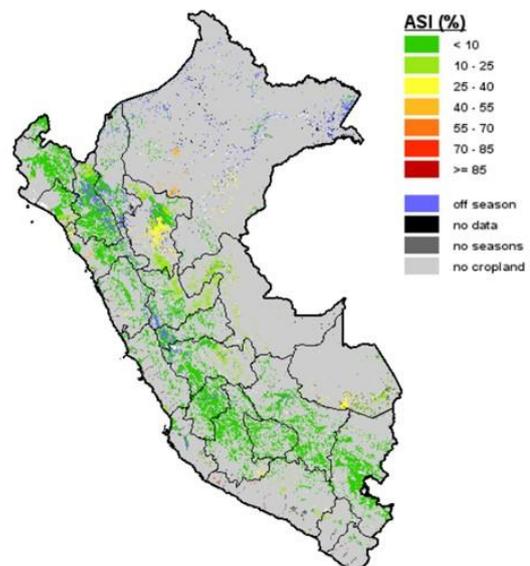


Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Peru - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 2, April 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

last two decades. Wheat imports, which account for more than 30 percent of the total annual cereal imports, are estimated at slightly above-average levels, mainly reflecting the increasing demand for human consumption due to population growth.

## Prices of rice decreased seasonally in April and lower year on year

Wholesale prices of rice declined in April for the second consecutive month as the start of the 2021 harvest has improved market availabilities. Prices were more than 10 percent lower year on year reflecting abundant supplies by the above-average 2020 output. After the short-lived decline in the previous month, prices of yellow maize increased in April and were about 25 percent higher than a year earlier due to the elevated prices of the grain in the international markets. Similarly, prices of wheat flour increased in the first quarter of 2021 following the rise in wheat prices of the country's main supplier, Canada. The depreciation of the Nuevo Sol (national currency), which lost about 9 percent of its value over the last 12 months, provided additional upward pressure on prices. As of April 2021, prices of wheat flour were more than 5 percent higher than their year-earlier levels.

## Peru

### Cereal Production

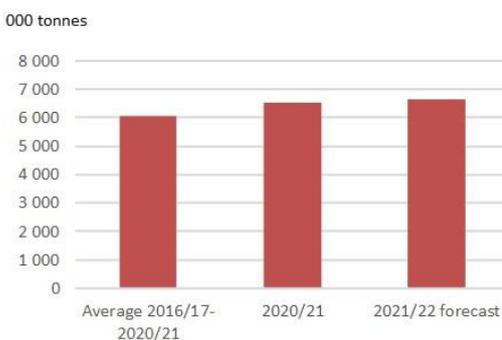
	2015-2019	2019	2020	change
	average		estimate	2020/2019
000 tonnes				
Rice (paddy)	3 221	3 191	3 425	7.3
Maize	1 577	1 576	1 447	-8.2
Barley	210	211	203	-3.8
Others	248	242	243	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 255</b>	<b>5 220</b>	<b>5 318</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Peru

### Cereals Imports

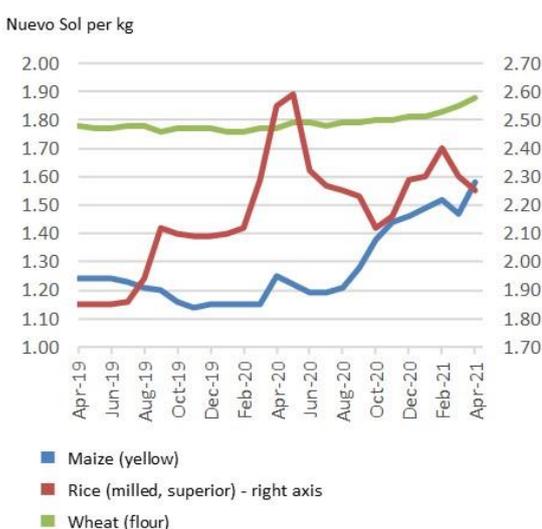


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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# GIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 22-October-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Paddy production in 2020 forecast at above-average level
- Cereal import requirements anticipated at high levels in 2020
- Abundant supplies put downward pressure on prices of rice in September

## Paddy production in 2020 forecast at above-average level

Harvesting of the paddy crop takes place throughout the year and about one-fifth of the annual production is harvested in the October-December period. The 2020 paddy output gathered during the first eight months of the year were officially estimated at an above-average level in the major producing regions of San Martín, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Piura mainly as favourable weather conditions boosted yields.

The 2020 paddy production is forecast to at 3.4 million tonnes, 6 percent higher than the previous five-year average, driven by above-average yields. The planted area is estimated at a near-average level of 420 000 hectares.

The harvest of the 2020 main season yellow maize was completed in September and production is estimated at a below-average level. This is due to a contraction in planted area in the key cropping coastal areas, prompted by the low prices at planting time. Currently, planting of the minor season maize crop is nearing completion and average level sowings are expected as prices have been steadily recovering from July onwards. Average rainfall forecast for the October-December period is expected to favour crops at development and flowering stages.

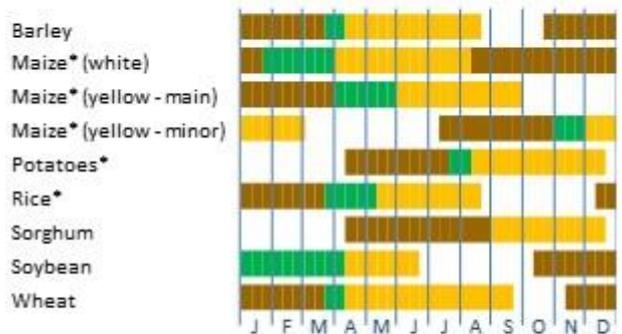
The 2020 aggregate maize production, including an average white maize output, harvested between April and August, is anticipated at 1.5 million tonnes, about 5 percent below the five-year average.

## Cereal import requirements anticipated at high levels in 2020

Cereal imports in the 2020 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at 6.5 million tonnes, similar to the 2019 record level. Maize imports, which account for 60 percent of the total annual cereal imports have been on the rise during the past ten years due to the strong demand of yellow maize for feed by the poultry

### Peru

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Peru

#### Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 220	3 188	3 400	6.6
Maize	1 571	1 547	1 480	-4.3
Barley	209	205	200	-2.6
Others	248	242	233	-3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 248</b>	<b>5 183</b>	<b>5 313</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

sector. With the highest per capita consumption of chicken meat in Latin America, the domestic poultry sector has been growing steadily during the last two decades. Wheat imports, which account for more than 30 percent of the total annual cereal imports, are estimated at slightly above-average levels, mainly reflecting the increasing demand for human consumption due to population growth.

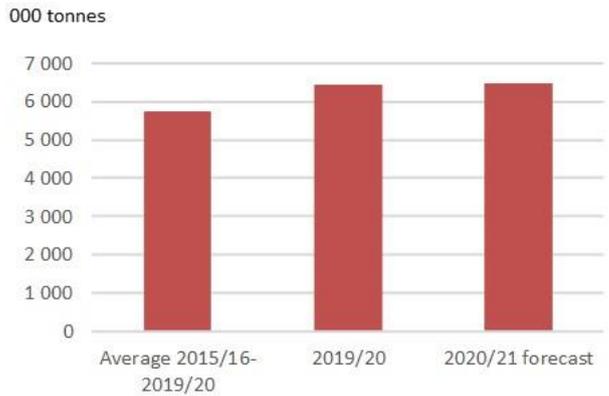
### Abundant supplies put downward pressure on prices of rice in September

Wholesale prices of rice weakened for the fourth consecutive month in September due to improved market availabilities from the above-average 2020 harvest and larger imports in the April-August period compared to the same period in 2019. As of September, prices of rice were 5 percent higher year on year after the upsurge in the March-May period when retail demand soared amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Prices of yellow maize have been increasing since July, mainly reflecting the reduced harvest of the 2020 main season crop. Prices of wheat flour have been stable throughout the year, reflecting adequate imports.

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## Peru

### Cereals Imports

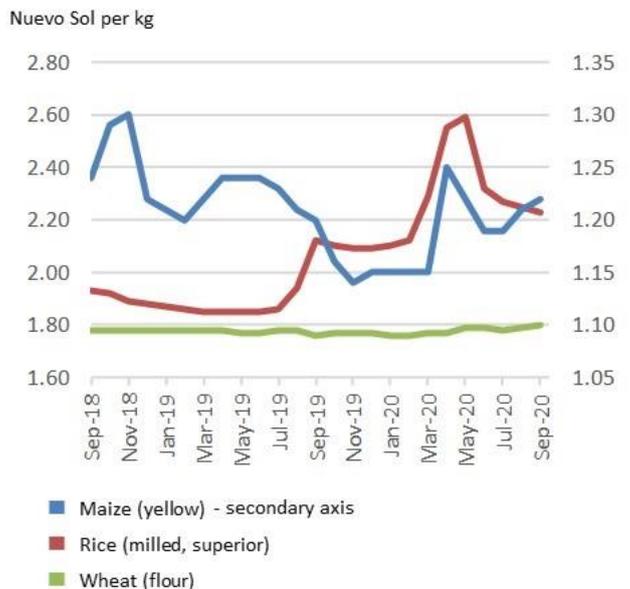


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 03-June-2020

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production forecast at average level in 2020
- Cereal import requirements continue to increase in 2020
- Prices of rice sharply increased in March-April period and higher year on year

## Cereal production forecast at average level in 2020

Harvesting of rice crop takes place all year around and the bulk of the 2020 crop is currently being harvested under favourable dry weather conditions. Planted area of the first semester crops is officially estimated at an average level due to stable prices at the planting time between September 2019 and February 2020. Rainfall amounts in the June-August period are forecast at a near-average level and these rains are expected to replenish soil moisture and support germination and development of the minor season crop. The 2020 paddy production is preliminarily forecast to at average level of 3.2 million tonnes.

The harvest of white maize is ongoing, while the main season yellow maize crop is about to be harvested in June. The 2020 maize production prospects point to an average level, mainly reflecting stable prices of the crops.

## Cereal import requirements continue to increase in 2020

Cereal imports in the 2020 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at 6.4 million tonnes, similar to last year's record levels. Maize imports, which account for 60 percent of the total cereal imports, have been on the rise during the past ten years due to the strong demand of yellow maize for feed by the poultry sector. With the highest per capita consumption of chicken meat in Latin America, the poultry sector has been growing steadily in the country during the last two decades. Wheat imports, which explains more than 30 percent of the total cereal imports, are estimated at slightly above-average levels, mainly reflecting stronger demand for human consumption, in line with an increasing population.

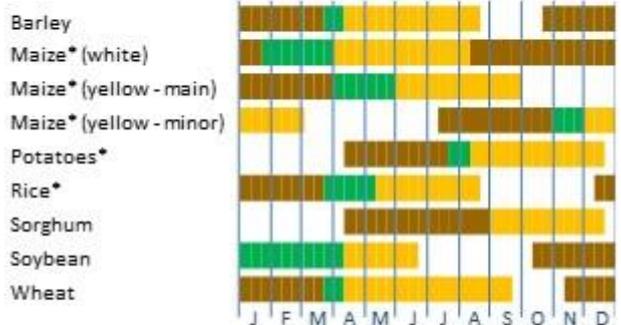
## Prices of rice sharply increased in March-April period and higher year on year

Wholesale prices of rice increased by more than 10 percent in April, following a sharp increase in March, due to hoarding and

## Peru

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Peru

### Cereal Production

	2015-2019	2019	2020	change
	average		forecast	2020/2019
000 tonnes				
				percent
Rice (paddy)	3 220	3 188	3 210	0.7
Maize	1 571	1 547	1 550	0.2
Barley	209	205	205	0.0
Others	248	242	243	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 248</b>	<b>5 183</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

logistic disruptions amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase was further exacerbated by reduced market availabilities, prompted by increased exports and public purchases. In April, prices of rice were more than 35 percent higher year on year.

Prices of yellow maize increased sharply in April mainly due to a decline in imports in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Prices of wheat flour have been stable throughout the year, reflecting adequate imports.

### COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

A Supreme Decree was issued on 16 March 2020 enforcing quarantine measures until 30 June 2020 in order to contain the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. All productive and commercial activities along the food supply chain remain operative, including cross-border trade.

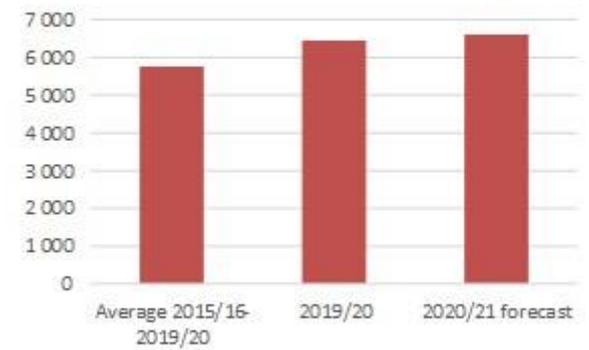
The Ministry of Agriculture has established a [fund](#) worth PEN 600 million (equivalent to USD 175 million at the exchange rate as of 27 May 2020) to support smallholder farmers that have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and boost domestic food production. In addition, the Agricultural Bank is deferring payments of loans that are due from 14 February to 30 June 2020 [up to six months](#), without charging the interest rate. In order to increase market the availabilities of agricultural products and stabilize prices, the Ministry of Agriculture [extended direct sale outlets](#) of farmers (called *Mercados Itinerantes*) until June 2020. The Government also increased social spending by [granting a single delivery subsidy](#) worth PEN 760 (about USD 220) to 1 million vulnerable rural households.

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## Peru

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



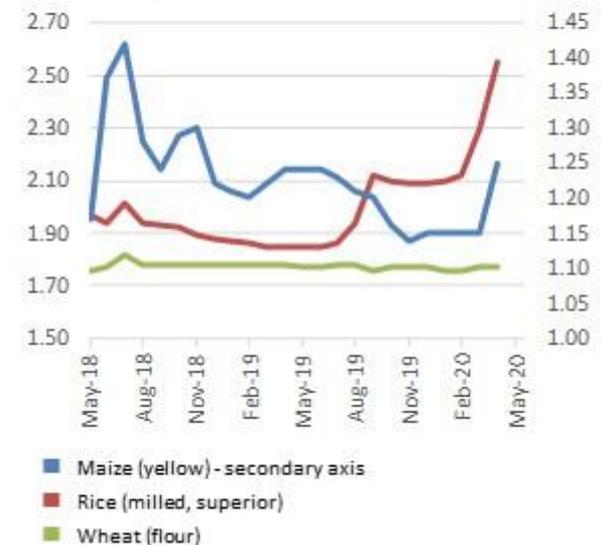
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 03-February-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production estimated at average level in 2019
- Cereal import requirements in 2019 estimated at record highs
- Prices of rice spiked in September 2019, after several months at low levels following record production in 2018

### Cereal production estimated at average level in 2019

The 2019 cereal production is estimated officially at an average level of 5.2 million tonnes, among which 3.2 million tonnes of rice and 1.5 million tonnes of maize.

According to official estimates, rice production in January–November 2019 is estimated at a near-average level. Except in Amazonas and Arequipa, production has contracted across the country on an annual basis as low prices in the first half of 2019, following the record production in 2018, induced farmers to decrease plantings.

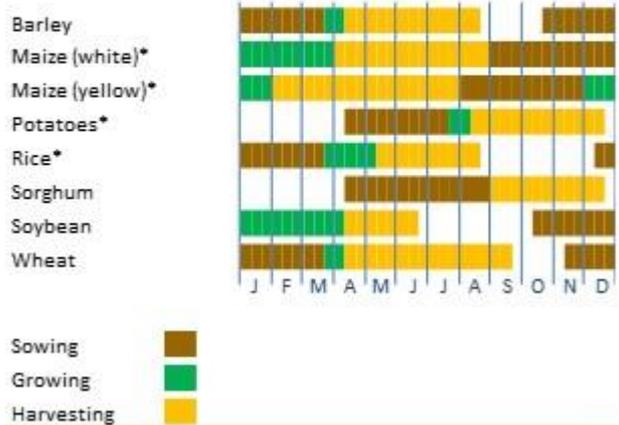
Similarly, maize production in 2019 is estimated at an average level, with 1.2 million tonnes of yellow maize and 300 000 tonnes of white maize. While the total area sown of maize is estimated to be 8 percent lower than the previous five-year average, good yields contributed to the near-average outputs.

### Cereal import requirements in 2019 estimated at record highs

Cereal imports in the 2019 marketing year (January/December) are estimated at record highs of 6.2 million tonnes, about 15 percent higher than the previous five-year average. Maize imports, which account for 60 percent of the total cereal imports, are estimated to be more than 25 percent above the average, supported by the strong demand of yellow maize for feed by the poultry sector. With the highest per capita consumption of chicken meat in Latin America, the poultry sector has been growing steadily in the country during the last two decades. In 2019, the gross production of the poultry sector is estimated to have increased by 18 percent, in value terms, compared to the five-year average. Wheat imports, which explains more than 30 percent of the total cereal imports, are estimated at slightly above-average levels, mainly reflecting stronger demand for human consumption, in line with an increasing population.

### Peru

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Peru

#### Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 152	3 508	3 200	-8.8
Maize	1 567	1 569	1 539	-1.9
Barley	213	205	205	-0.1
Others	251	248	235	-5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 184</b>	<b>5 529</b>	<b>5 179</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

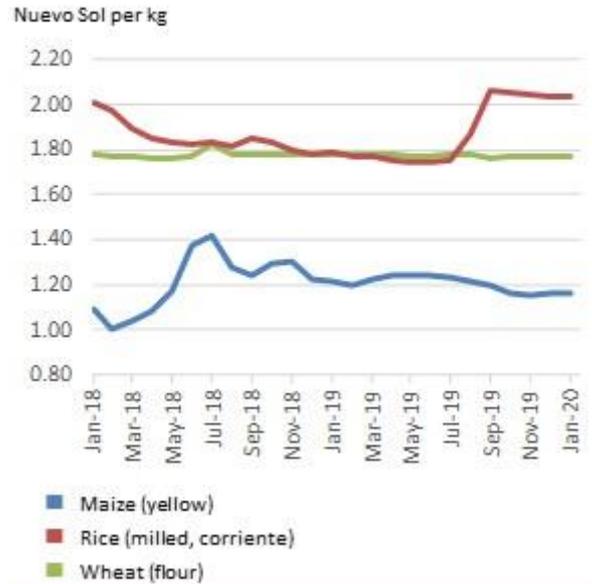
## Prices of rice spiked in September 2019, after several months at low levels following record production in 2018

During the last quarter of 2019, wholesale prices of rice were generally higher than a year before, when the 2018 paddy production was a record high. Prices increased sharply from July to September 2019 as the output gathered during this period was about 20 percent lower year on year, mainly due to the low price levels at planting time. In January 2020, prices were about 10 percent higher than the low levels of a year earlier.

Prices of yellow maize have been stable since the beginning of 2019 due to adequate imports and average production. Similarly, prices of wheat flour were stable throughout 2019, mainly due to adequate imports.

### Peru

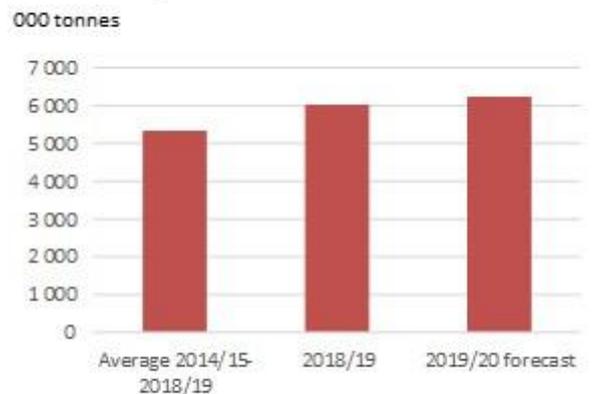
#### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

### Peru

#### Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

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# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 03-September-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production anticipated at average level in 2019
- Cereal import requirements in 2019 anticipated to set another record
- Prices of cereals generally stable in first half of 2019

### Cereal production anticipated at average level in 2019

Harvesting of the cereal crops occurs on a continuous basis following different calendars across the country. According to official estimates, rice production in the first half of 2019 is anticipated at average level. Despite above-average plantings, excessive rainfalls affected crops during the maturation stage in the major producing regions of San Martin, La Libertad, Lambayeque and Piura. Although the estimates of the area sown of the second semester point to a below-average level due to declining prices, improving yields are expected as normal precipitation is forecast for the August-October period in the northern areas, including the major producing San Martin Region. The overall 2019 rice production is anticipated at 3.1 million tonnes, similar to the five-year average.

Yellow maize production in 2019 is expected at 1.5 million tonnes, similar to the average. Based on official estimates up to June 2019, the reduced production in regions of Ancash, Ica and La Libertad was offset by the increased output in Cajamarca and Lima regions.

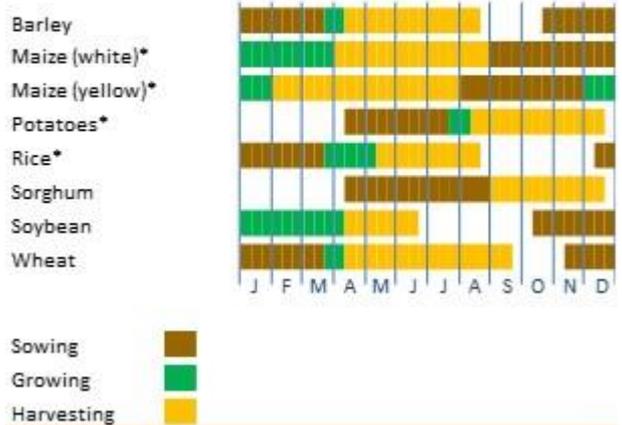
FAO anticipates the aggregate 2019 cereal production at 5.2 million tonnes, similar to the five-year average.

### Cereal import requirements in 2019 anticipated to set another record

Maize imports in the 2019 marketing year (January/December) are anticipated at a record high of 3.8 million tonnes, more than 25 percent higher than the five-year average. The high level of imports mainly reflects the high demand of maize for feed by the poultry sector, which increased in the first half of 2019 by 6 percent year on year. As a result, cereal import requirements in the 2019 marketing year (January/December) are anticipated at a record level of 6.36 million tonnes, with 60 percent corresponding to maize imports.

### Peru

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Peru

#### Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 152	3 508	3 115	-11.2
Maize	1 567	1 566	1 520	-2.9
Barley	213	205	195	-5.0
Others	251	248	240	-3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 183</b>	<b>5 526</b>	<b>5 070</b>	<b>-8.3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

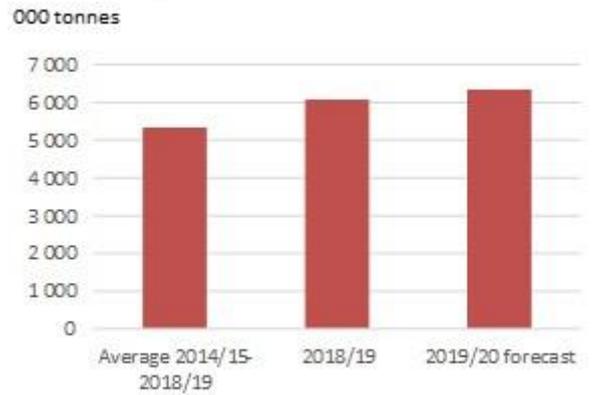
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Prices of cereals generally stable in first half of 2019

Since the beginning of 2019, prices of yellow maize have been stable due to adequate imports. During this period, imports from Argentina and Brazil increased significantly, while imports from the United States of America declined, mainly due to the abundant maize harvests in South American countries, coupled with their weak local currencies. Prices of rice and wheat flour were also stable in the first half of 2019 as a result of above-average output and adequate imports, respectively.

### Peru

#### Cereals Imports

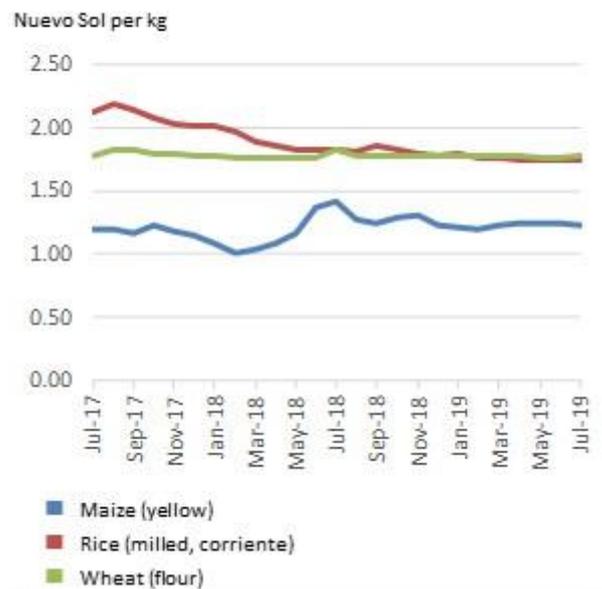


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

### Peru

#### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 10-December-2018

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production for 2018 anticipated at above-average level
- Cereal import requirements in 2018 anticipated at record level driven by high demand for feed
- In November, prices of rice were well-below levels of year earlier

### Cereal production for 2018 anticipated at above-average level

Harvesting of cereal crops occurs on a continuous basis following different calendars across the country. Official estimates point to a year-on-year increase in production of rice and maize crops during the period January-September 2018 of about 20 and 6 percent, respectively. The increase in rice output is mainly due to the enlarged area sown in the first half of 2018 and favourable weather conditions in the main rice-producing regions. Currently, rice crops are developing under favourable weather conditions in northern regions, while maize crops, mostly irrigated, are in vegetative stage in southwestern regions.

FAO estimates the aggregate 2018 cereal production at 5.4 million tonnes, 7 percent higher than the five-year average, with rice paddy production anticipated at an about well above-average level of 3.4 million tonnes. Maize production is estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, slightly higher than a year earlier, but similar to the previous five-year average.

### Cereal import requirements in 2018 anticipated at record level driven by high demand for feed

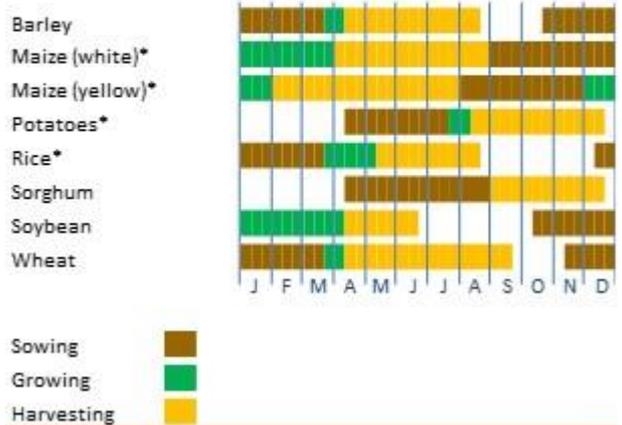
Cereal import requirements in the 2018 marketing year (January/December) are anticipated at a record level of about 6.45 million tonnes, mainly reflecting the high demand of maize for feed by the poultry sector.

### In November, prices of rice were well below levels of year earlier

In November, prices of wheat flour were relatively stable if compared to their levels of a year earlier, mainly reflecting adequate import flows. Prices of yellow maize slightly increased and were 5 percent higher than their levels a year earlier, sustained by strong demand from the poultry industry. Prices of rice remained mostly stable in November and were lower than a year earlier, as higher deliveries into the markets from the main

### Peru

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Peru

#### Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 060	3 039	3 466	14.1
Maize	1 588	1 482	1 560	5.2
Barley	217	202	220	8.9
Others	255	235	226	-3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 119</b>	<b>4 958</b>	<b>5 472</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

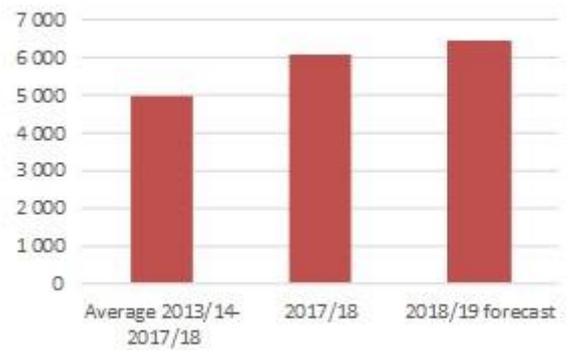
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

producing regions more than compensated for a year-on-year decline in imports.

## Peru

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



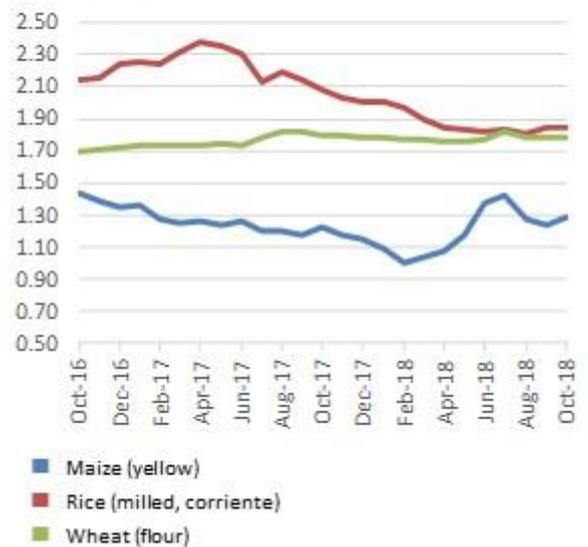
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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# GIIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 29-June-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Uncertain prospects for 2017 cereal production
- Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year anticipated at record level
- Cereal prices eased in May pressured by high import levels

## Uncertain prospects for 2017 cereal production

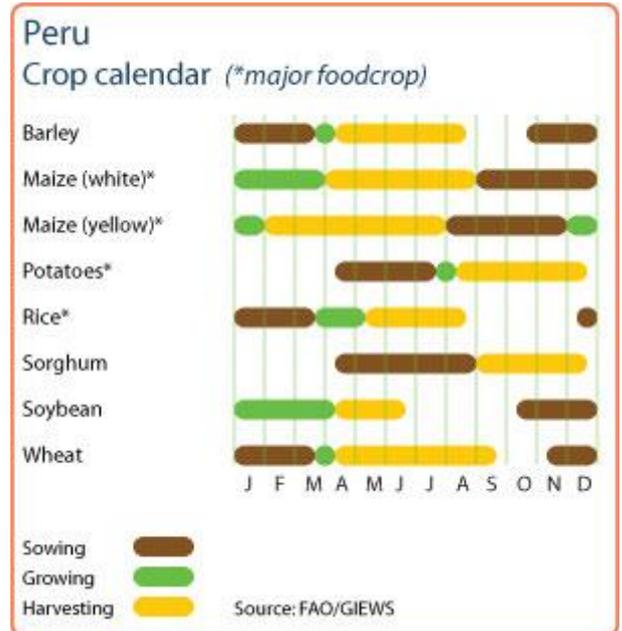
Cereal production in Peru occurs on a continuous basis, with harvesting taking place across the country at different times in the calendar year. The bulk of the 2017 cereal harvest is currently ongoing and will conclude in August, prospects are currently favourable. By contrast, harvests which took place during the first quarter of the year were severely affected by flooding. Excess precipitations in the month of February caused significant damages to crops and reduced yields, particularly maize, in the main producing regions of Lambayeque, Piura and Ica. Official estimates point to a decline of some 8 percent in maize output during the January to March period, relative to the same time a year earlier. Although official estimates for the current harvest are not yet available, assuming yields will remain at last year's level, FAO anticipates that cereal output for 2017 may decline by some 2 percent to almost 5 million tonnes, reflecting the impacts of the flooding.

## Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year anticipated at record level

Cereal import requirements in the 2017/18 marketing year (January/December) are initially forecast at a record level of about 5.5 million tonnes. This forecast mainly reflects higher maize imports as a result of the decline in output during the first quarter of the year and high local demand. Wheat flour prices also remained stable.

## Cereal prices eased in May pressured by high import levels

Prices of yellow maize eased in May and were lower than a year earlier, pressured by significant amounts of imports since the beginning of the year. Wheat flour prices remained unchanged in May and around or below their year-earlier values, mainly reflecting adequate imports. Rice prices eased in May with the beginning of the new harvest and imports, but were higher than a year earlier.



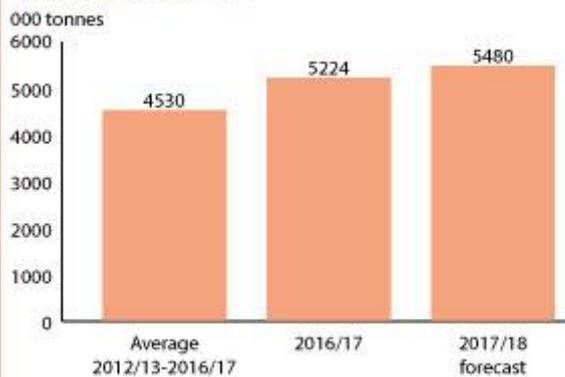
Peru  
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3 060	3 160	3 050	-3
Maize	1 629	1 505	1 480	-2
Barley	218	210	217	3
Others	262	236	246	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 169</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>4 993</b>	<b>-2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru

### Total cereal imports

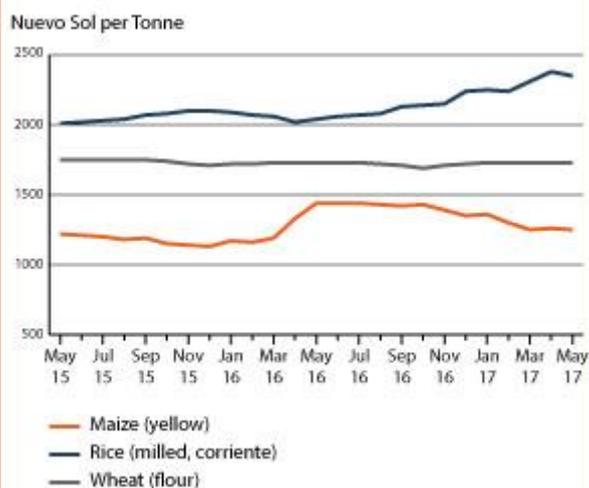


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

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## GIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 20-March-2017

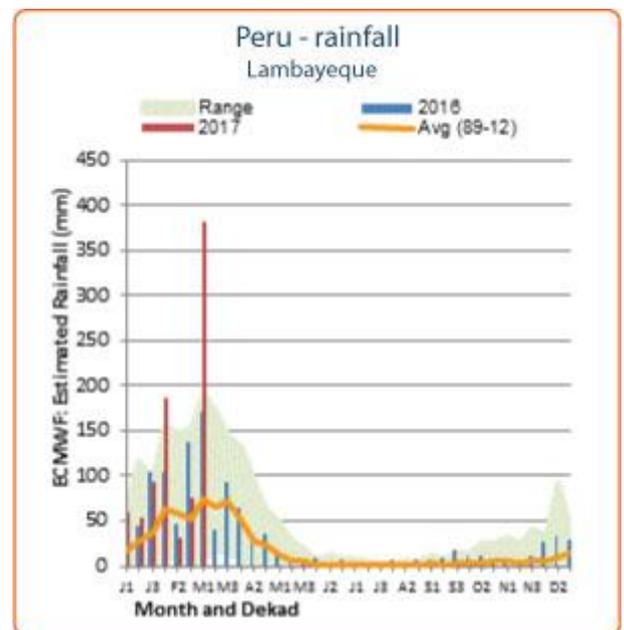
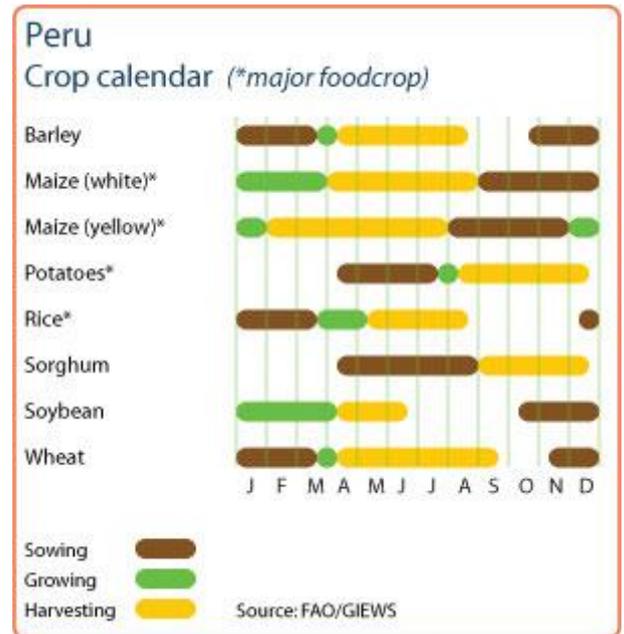
### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Uncertain prospects for 2017 cereal production
- Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing reach record level
- Cereal prices stable during first half of March, but maize prices higher than a year earlier
- Humanitarian response

### Uncertain prospects for 2017 cereal production

Cereal production in Peru occurs on a continuous basis, with harvesting taking place across the country at different times in the calendar year. Planting of the first season 2017 cereal crops concluded in December under relatively dry weather conditions. However, rainfall levels greatly improved towards the end of the planting season. Maize plantings during this season account for up to 40 percent of the area sown annually. Preliminary official estimates point to a decline of about 10 percent in the level of sowings relative to the same planting season a year earlier (August-December). However, given that the bulk of the maize sowings are yet to happen, FAO's initial forecast for 2017 is for maize output to recover from last year's low level and remain about average. Rice output for 2017 is initially forecast to remain about average reflecting a slight decrease in sowings as well.

The forecast for 2017 is fairly uncertain due to excessive rainfall levels that affected the coastal areas of the country during the first half of March. A state of emergency has been declared in the most affected coastal regions of Lambayeque, Piura and Ica. According to OCHA close to 400 000 people have been affected by excessive rainfall levels and flooding in these regions. High water levels and flooding have also been reported in other areas across the country and in the capital, Lima. About 7 000 hectares of various crops at the national level have been destroyed and another 15 000 hectares were impacted by excess humidity. However, the regions of Lambayeque, Piura and Ica only account for 5 percent of the area planted to maize during the August-December period and crops are expected to be harvested by the end of March, therefore, at the national level, the impact to this crop may not be significant. By contrast, the national rice output in 2017 may be more impacted as the flood-affected regions represented some 16 percent of the total plantings in the country. The latest FAO forecast anticipates that 2017 cereal output will return to average levels from last year's drought-reduced crop. This forecast does not yet take into account any of the potential losses due to the excessive rainfall levels.



## Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year reach record level

Cereal imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (January/December) reached a record level of 5.2 million tonnes. This mainly follows higher imports of maize due to a strong demand from the feed industry and this year's decline in output.

## Cereal prices stable during first half of March, but maize prices higher than a year earlier

Prices of yellow maize in the first half of March continued their declining trend from the previous months. However, prices still remained slightly above their year-earlier levels reflecting the tight 2016 supplies as well as a high demand from the feed industry. Rice prices, by contrast, were unchanged during the same period from their level a month earlier and from a year ago. Wheat flour prices also remained stable.

In flood-affected regions of Piura, Ica and Lambayeque, increases of prices of most food products, including main staples chicken and potatoes, have been reported as new supplies cannot reach markets due to the lack of adequate road access.

## Humanitarian response

Local and central Government agencies as well as humanitarian organizations, including WFP, have been mobilized to provide an immediate response to the most affected populations, particularly the 72 000 people who have been displaced or lost their homes due to the flooding. The response includes the establishment of temporary shelters, food distribution and hygiene kits. The Government has allocated some USD 750 million to the emergency response and USD 1.6 billion to post-disaster activities.

### Peru

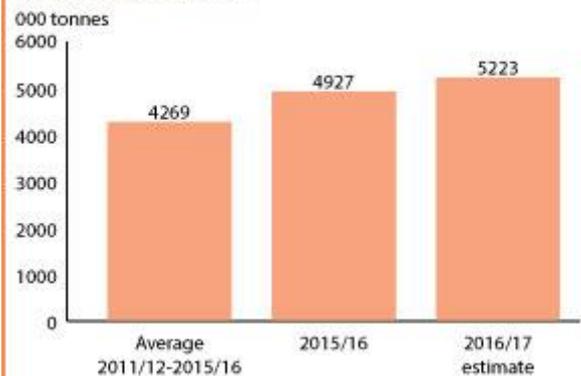
#### Cereal production

	2012-2016	2016	2017	change
	average		forecast	2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	3,060	3,160	3,050	-3
Maize	1,629	1,505	1,650	10
Barley	218	210	217	3
Others	262	236	256	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Peru

#### Total cereal imports

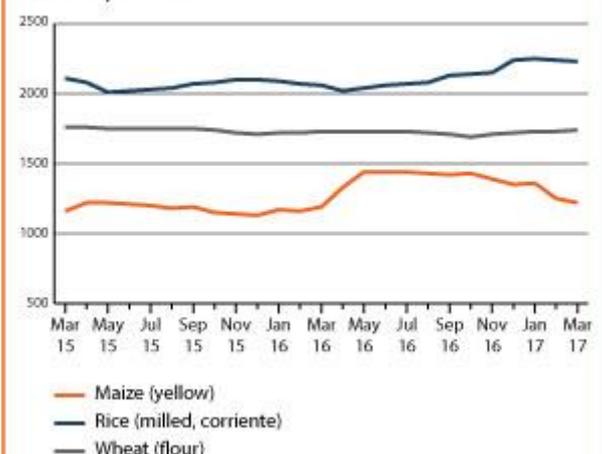


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Peru

#### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego



# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 13-December-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2016 estimated at high level
- Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast at record level
- Cereal prices stable in October, but remained higher than year earlier

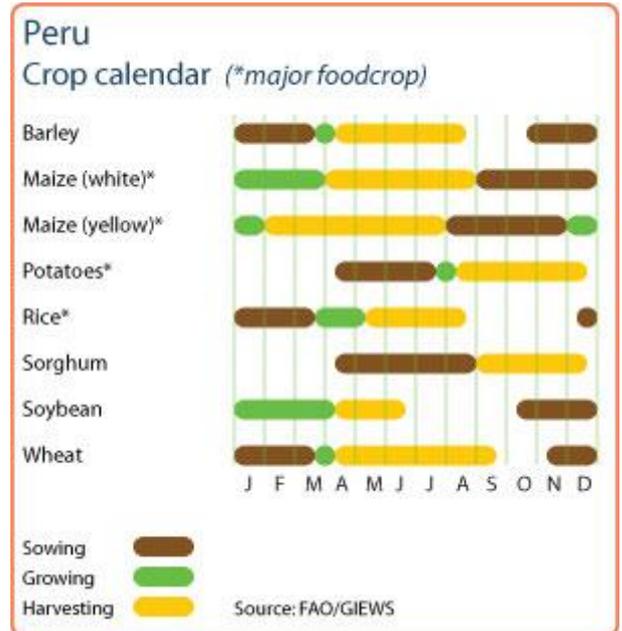
### Cereal production in 2016 estimated at high level

Cereal production in Peru occurs on a continuous basis, with harvesting taking place across the country at different times in the calendar year. Cereal production in 2016 is forecast slightly below last year's bumper level but close to 5.2 million tonnes, still well above the five-year average. The decline mainly reflects a lower maize output due to lower yields during the first half of the year. Maize production in 2016 is estimated at 1.5 million tonnes or 14 percent below last year's record level but still above the five-year average. Maize yields and the area harvested were affected at the beginning of the year by the El Niño phenomenon. By contrast, rice production is estimated at a bumper level of 3.2 million tonnes (paddy equivalent) as improved weather conditions with the dissipation of El Niño in June, coupled with strong local prices, lifted output to all-time highs.

Planting of the 2017 maize crops is well advanced, early official estimates point to an increase of almost 6 percent in sowings, mainly reflecting the prevailing high prices. However, this forecast remains highly uncertain as severe dry weather continues to affect the western coast of Peru. On 8 December, the Ministry of Agriculture declared a state of water emergency in 17 of the country's 25 regions for 60 days with a possibility of extension depending on how rainfall levels progress. The Government has initially allocated some USD 17.5 million to respond to the state of emergency.

### Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast at record level

Cereal imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at a record level of 4.6 million tonnes. This mainly follows higher imports of maize, due to a strong demand from the feed industry and this year's decline in output.



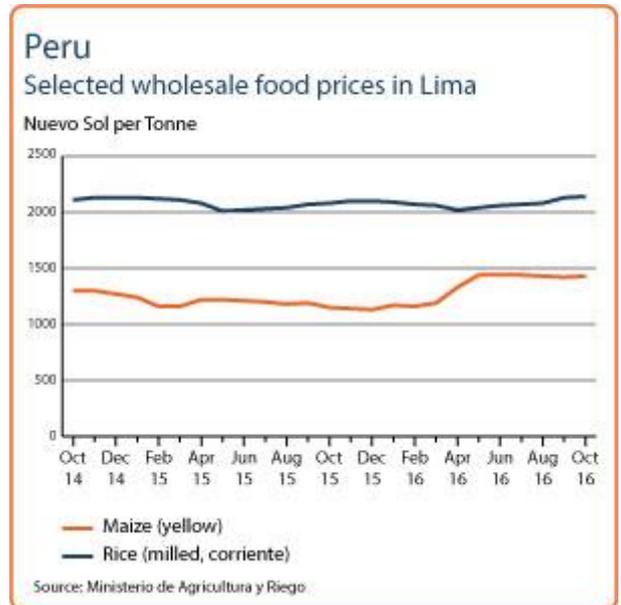
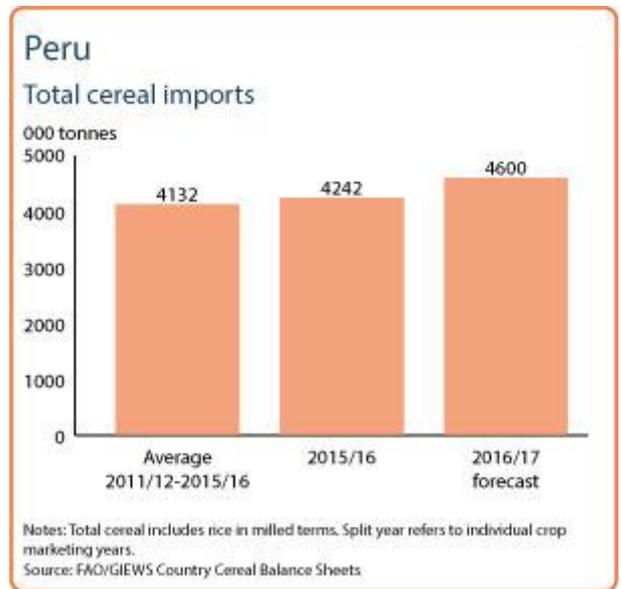
**Peru Cereal production**

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	2 947	3 124	3 220	3
Maize	1 631	1 750	1 500	-14
Wheat	221	218	210	-4
Others	262	263	256	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>-3</b>

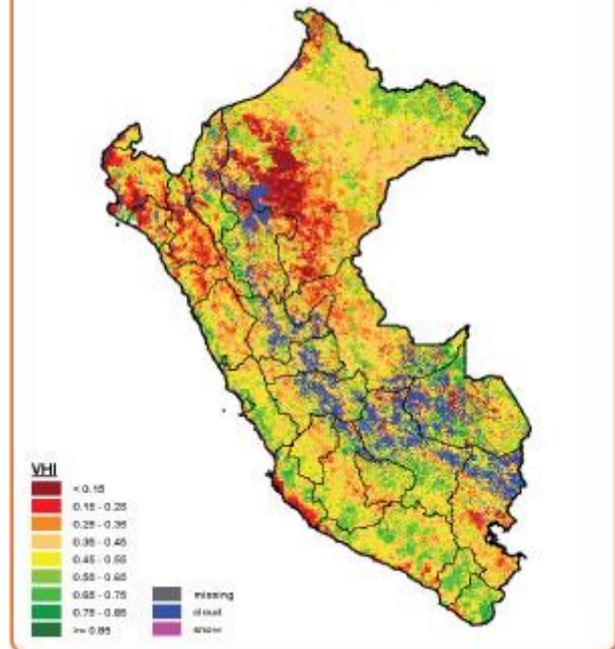
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Cereal prices stable in October, but remained higher than year earlier

Adequate volumes of imports continued to keep yellow maize prices relatively stable in October although they were still higher than the corresponding month last year due to the reduced 2016 harvests. Prices of rice were also relatively unchanged in October and only slightly above last year's level, reflecting high local demand.



Peru - Vegetation Health Index (VHI)  
Dekad 3, November 2016





# GIEWS Country Brief Peru

Reference Date: 28-November-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2016 estimated at high level
- Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast at record level
- Cereal prices stable in October, but remained higher than year earlier

## Cereal production in 2016 estimated at high level

Cereal production in Peru occurs on a continuous basis, with harvesting taking place across the country at different times in the calendar year. Cereal production in 2016 is forecast slightly below last year's bumper level but close to 5.2 million tonnes, still well above the five-year average. The decline mainly reflects a lower maize output due to lower yields during the first half of the year. Maize production in 2016 is estimated at 1.5 million tonnes or 14 percent below last year's record level but still above the five-year average. Maize yields and the area harvested were affected at the beginning of the year by the El Niño phenomenon. By contrast, rice production is estimated at a bumper level of 3.2 million tonnes (paddy equivalent) as improved weather conditions with the dissipation of El Niño in June, coupled with strong local prices, lifted output to all-time highs.

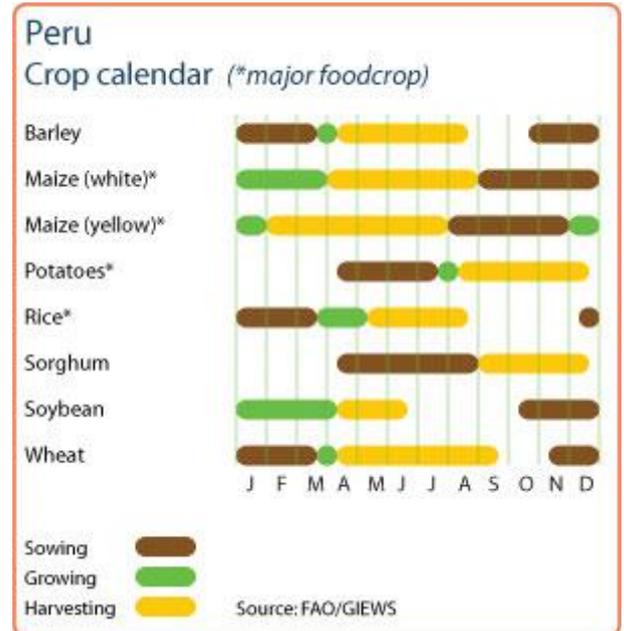
Planting of the 2017 maize crops is well advanced, early official estimates point to an increase of almost 6 percent in sowings, mainly reflecting the prevailing high prices.

## Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast at record level

Cereal imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at a record level of 4.6 million tonnes. This mainly follows higher imports of maize, due to a strong demand from the feed industry and this year's decline in output.

## Cereal prices stable in October, but remained higher than year earlier

Adequate volumes of imports continued to keep yellow maize prices relatively stable in October although they were still higher than the corresponding month last year due to the reduced 2016 harvests. Prices of rice were also relatively unchanged in October and only slightly above last year's level, reflecting high local demand.



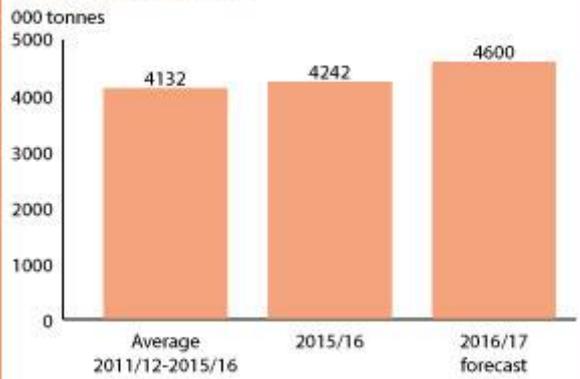
**Peru Cereal production**

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	2 947	3 124	3 220	3
Maize	1 631	1 750	1 500	-14
Wheat	221	218	210	-4
Others	262	263	256	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>-3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru

### Total cereal imports



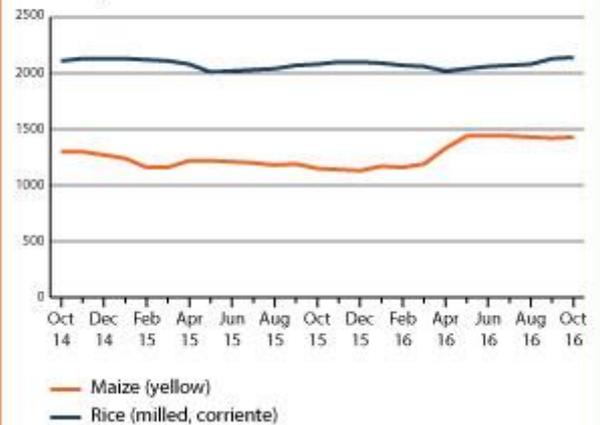
Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego



# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 24-November-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2016 estimated at high level
- Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast at record level
- Cereal prices stable in October, but remained higher than year earlier

### Cereal production in 2016 estimated at high level

Cereal production in Peru occurs on a continuous basis, with harvesting taking place across the country at different times in the calendar year. Cereal production in 2016 is forecast slightly below last year's bumper level but close to 5.2 million tonnes, still well above the five-year average. The decline mainly reflects lower maize output due to lower yields during the first half of the year. Maize production in 2016 is estimated 1.5 million tonnes or 14 percent below last year's record level but still above the five-year average. Maize yields and the area harvested were affected at the beginning of the year by the El Niño phenomenon. By contrast, rice production is estimated at a bumper level of 3.2 million tonnes (paddy equivalent), improved weather conditions with the dissipation of El Niño in June, coupled with strong local prices, lifted output to all-time highs.

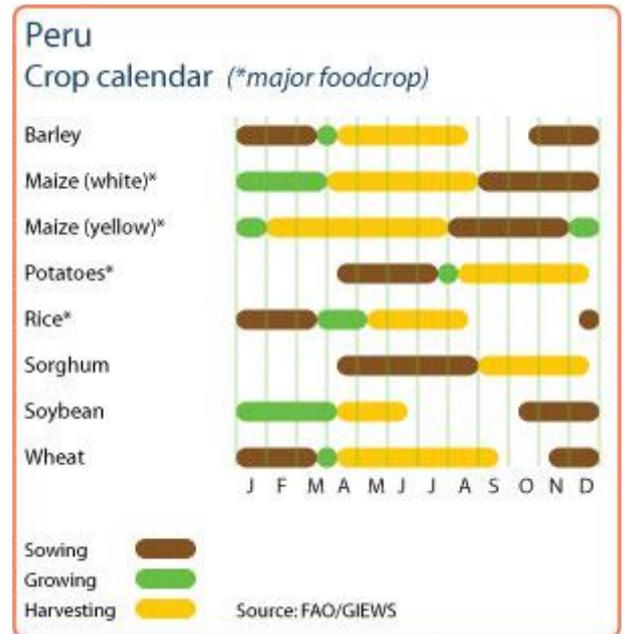
Planting of the 2017 maize crops is well advanced, early official estimates point to an increase of almost 6 percent in sowings, mainly reflecting the prevailing high prices.

### Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast at record level

Cereal imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at a record level of 4.6 million tonnes. This mainly follows higher imports of maize, due to a strong demand from the feed industry and this year's decline in output.

### Cereal prices stable in October, but remained higher than year earlier

Adequate volumes of imports continued to keep yellow maize prices relatively stable in October although they were still higher than the corresponding month last year due to the reduced 2016 harvests. Prices of rice were also relatively unchanged in October

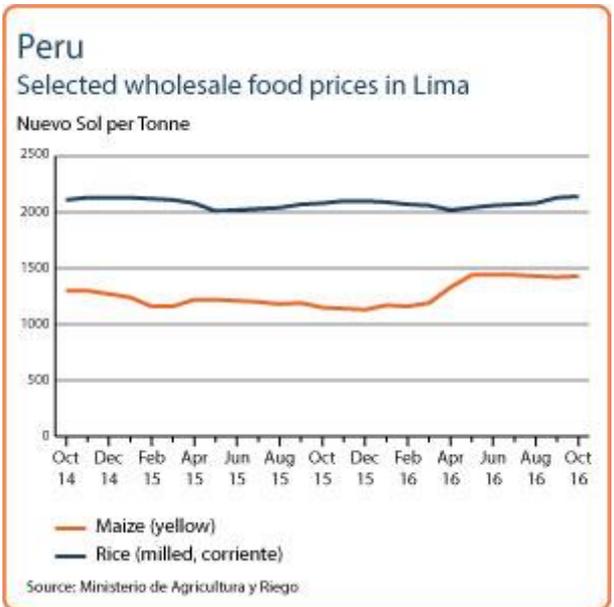
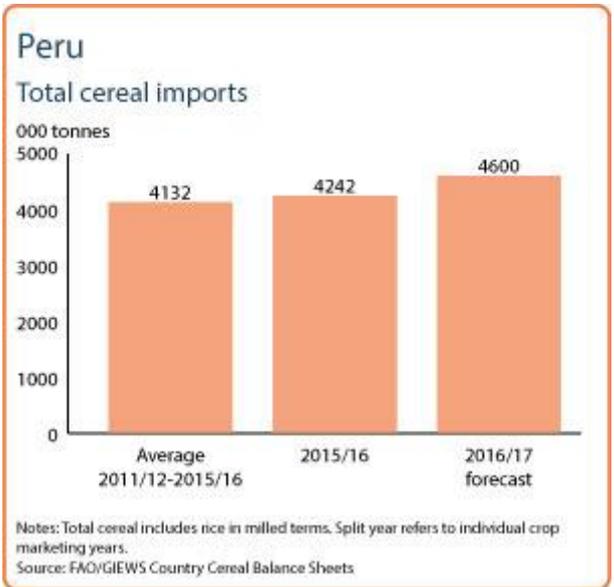


Peru  
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	2 947	3 124	3 220	3
Maize	1 631	1 750	1 500	-14
Wheat	221	218	210	-4
Others	262	263	256	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>-3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

and only slightly above last year's level, reflecting high local demand.





# GIEWS Country Brief

## Peru

Reference Date: 4-August-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2016 forecast at high level
- Cereal imports to increase in 2016/17 marketing year
- Cereal prices stable in July, maize prices higher than a year earlier

### Cereal production in 2016 forecast at high level

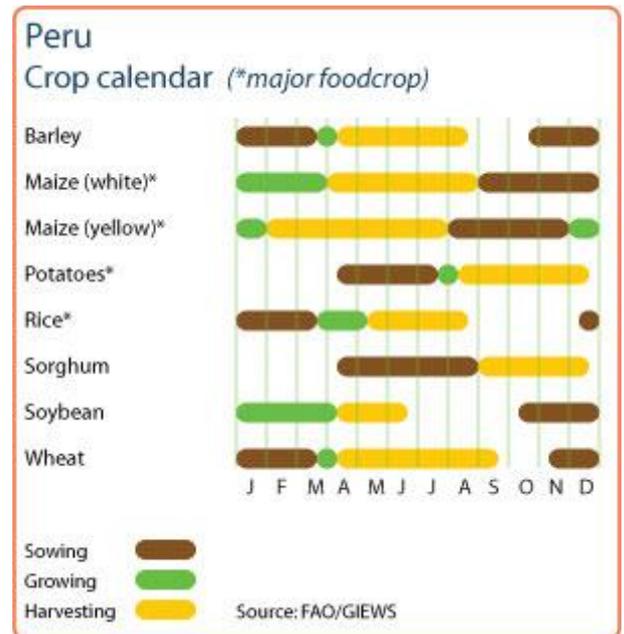
Cereal production in Peru occurs on a continuous basis, with harvesting taking place across the country at different times in the calendar year. Cereal production in 2016 is forecast slightly below last year's bumper level but at close to 5.3 million tonnes, still well above the five year average. The decline mainly reflects lower maize output due to lower yields during the first half of the year. Maize production in 2016 is forecast 1.6 million tonnes or 8.5 percent below last year's record level but still above the five-year average. Rice production is forecast at 3.2 million tonnes in 2016, virtually unchanged from last year's level as plantings for ongoing crops have been restrained by successive large harvests during the first half of the year, where outputs have increased by 5 percent relative to the same period a year earlier.

### Cereal imports to increase in 2016/17 marketing year

Cereal imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (January/December) are forecast to increase by 6 percent and reach 4.4 million tonnes. This mainly follows higher imports of maize, due to a strong demand from the feed industry and this year's anticipated decline in output.

### Cereal prices stable in July, maize prices higher than a year earlier

Prices of yellow maize in July were unchanged from the previous month, remaining well above their year-earlier levels due to tight availabilities reflecting reduced outputs from the crops already harvested during the first half of the year, and lower import levels. Wheat flour prices were unchanged in July and were well below year-earlier levels reflecting adequate imports. Rice prices in July were also unchanged and moderately above year-earlier levels, reflecting high demand.



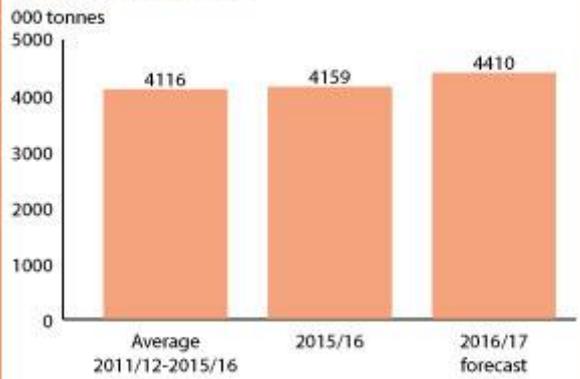
Peru  
Cereal production

	2011-2015	2015	2016	change
	average		forecast	2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	2 947	3 124	3 160	1
Maize	1 631	1 750	1 600	-9
Wheat	221	218	230	6
Others	262	263	264	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>5 254</b>	<b>-2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru

### Total cereal imports



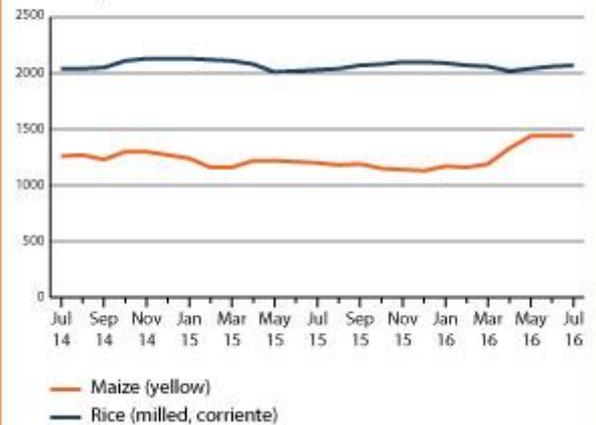
Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

Reference Date: 30-December-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2015 estimated at a bumper level
- Cereal imports at record levels in 2015
- Cereal prices stable in November, potato prices increase sharply

### Cereal production in 2015 estimated at a bumper level

Cereal production in 2015 is provisionally estimated at 5.2 million tonnes, a 6 percent increase from last year's reduced level and above the country's five-year average. The increase is mostly attributed to a strong recovery in rice production, as a result of good weather conditions and improved supplies of water for irrigation during the season, which allowed for an increase in sowings and higher yields. The 2015 maize output, mostly irrigated, is also estimated at good levels due to increased yields.

Sowing of the 2016 crops has recently begun amid some concerns about current El Niño conditions and the possible impact on plantings and crop development during the season. However, according to remote sensing data, despite some evidence of abnormal dry weather in the southwest of the country, precipitations have so far remained at average to above-average levels in most of the main producing regions of the country.

### Cereal imports at record levels in 2015

Cereal imports in the 2015 marketing year (January/December) are forecast to increase by almost 5 percent and reach a record. This mainly follows higher imports of maize, due to a strong demand from the feed industry.

### Cereal prices stable in November, potato prices increase sharply

Wheat and wheat flour prices remained relatively stable in November and generally below their levels a year earlier, reflecting adequate availabilities from this year's harvest and imports. Prices of yellow maize also remained unchanged in November and below their levels a year earlier.

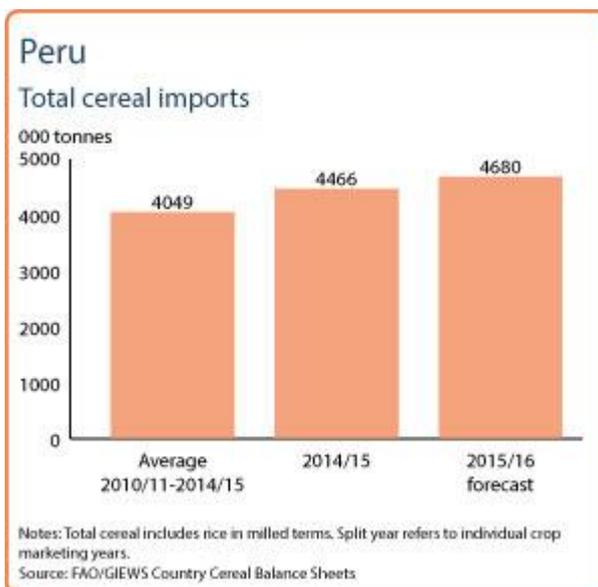
Prices of potatoes rose sharply in November. Seasonal increases were exacerbated by an expected reduction in plantings as a result of adverse weather conditions, associated with the El Niño phenomenon.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2 889	2 900	3 140	8
Maize	1 590	1 547	1 600	3
Wheat	221	214	225	5
Others	262	272	263	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 961</b>	<b>4 933</b>	<b>5 228</b>	<b>6</b>

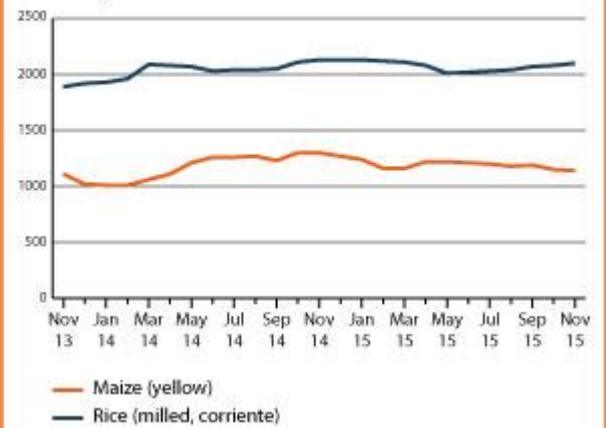
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne

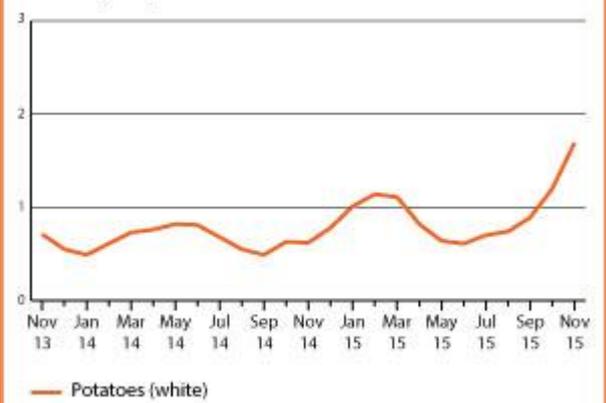


Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

## Peru

### Potatoes wholesale prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Kg



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

Reference Date: 19-November-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2015 estimated at a bumper level
- Cereal imports at record levels in 2015
- Maize prices declined in October, rice prices unchanged

### Cereal production in 2015 estimated at a bumper level

Cereal production in 2015 is provisionally estimated at 5.2 million tonnes, a 6 percent increase from last year's reduced level and above the country's five-year average. The increase is mostly attributed to a strong recovery in rice production, as a result of good weather conditions and improved supplies of water for irrigation during the season, which allowed for an increase in sowings and higher yields. The 2015 maize output, mostly irrigated, is also estimated at good levels due to increased yields.

Sowing of the 2016 crops has recently begun amid some concerns about current El Niño conditions and the possible impact on plantings and crop development during the season. However, according to remote sensing data, despite some evidence of abnormal dry weather in the southwest of the country, precipitations have so far remained at average to above-average levels in most of the main producing regions of the country.

### Cereal imports at record levels in 2015

Cereal imports in the 2015 marketing year (January/December) are forecast to increase by almost 5 percent and reach a record. This mainly follows higher imports of maize, due to a strong demand from the feed industry.

### Maize prices declined in October, while those of rice remained unchanged

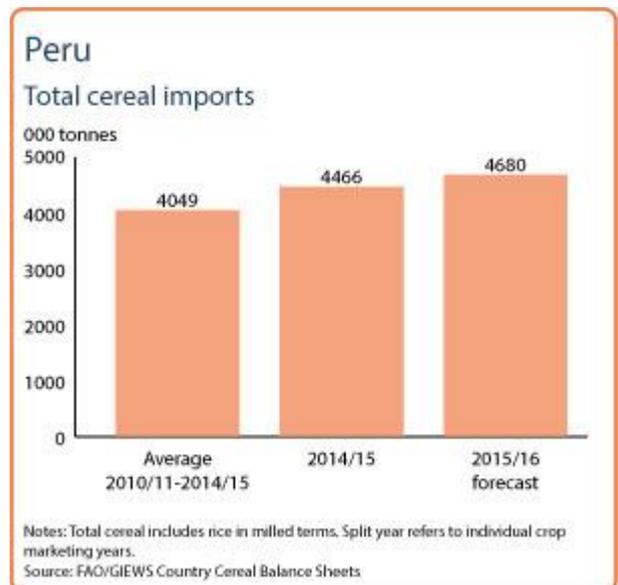
Yellow maize prices declined in October and were below their year-earlier levels, as a result of ample carryover stocks, large imports and the good 2015 harvest. Rice prices remained unchanged and below their year-earlier levels reflecting good supplies from this year's bumper harvest. The weakening of the local currency over the past several months, however, has prevented stronger declines of both maize and rice prices.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2 889	2 900	3 140	8
Maize	1 590	1 547	1 600	3
Wheat	221	214	225	5
Others	262	272	263	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 961</b>	<b>4 933</b>	<b>5 228</b>	<b>6</b>

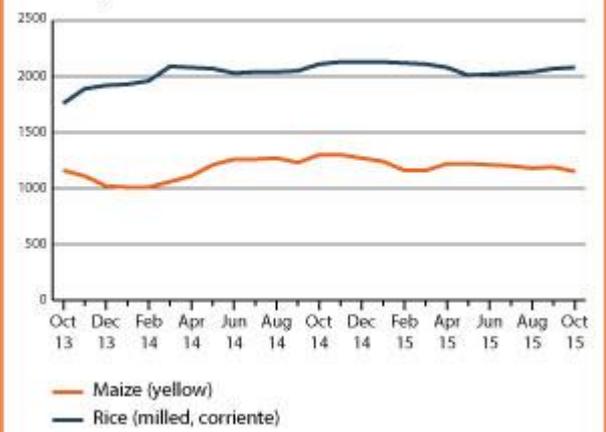
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

Reference Date: 14-March-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for the 2014 cereal production are mixed
- Cereal imports in 2013 at record levels
- Prices of maize and wheat remained stable in February, those of rice increased

### Prospects for the 2014 cereal production are mixed

Planting of the main 2014 rice crop is virtually concluded. Despite planted area estimated at close to last year's good level, prospects remain uncertain, due to below-average rainfall in January and February, particularly in the departments of La Libertad, Lambayeque and Piura. Harvesting of the 2014 maize crop is underway and early forecasts point to a decline of 4 percent to 1.6 million tonnes from last year's level, reflecting a reduction in the area planted due to low prices at sowing time. However, the 2014 maize output is still expected above the past five-year average.

Total cereal production in 2013 is officially estimated at about 5.2 million tonnes, close to 2012 level and above the past five-year average.

### Cereal imports in 2013 at record levels

Cereal imports in 2013 (January/December) marketing year rose 5 percent from the previous year to a record level of 4.1 million tonnes. The increase reflects higher maize imports, due to strong demand from the feed sector, and larger wheat imports, mainly from the United States and Canada. By contrast rice imports declined in 2013 reflecting adequate domestic availabilities.

### Prices of maize and wheat remained stable in February, those of rice increased

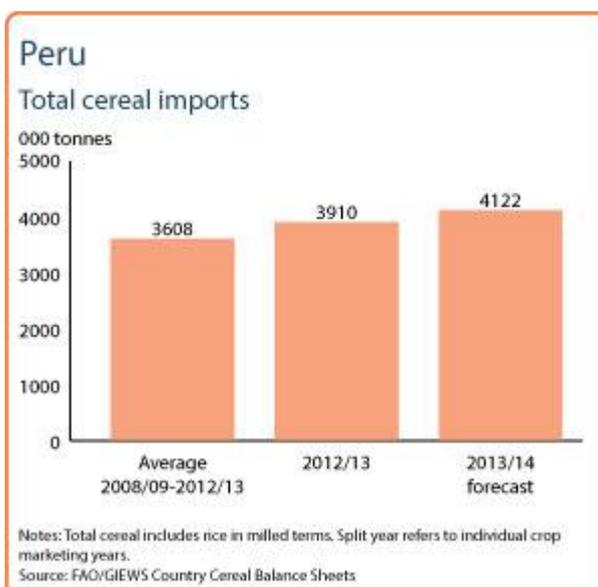
Maize and wheat flour prices remained stable in February and were relatively unchanged compared to the same time a year earlier reflecting adequate supplies in the market. By contrast, rice prices seasonally increased and were higher than in February 2013.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2,852	3,043	3,035	0
Maize	1,551	1,673	1,671	0
Wheat	218	226	230	2
Others	250	249	248	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>0</b>

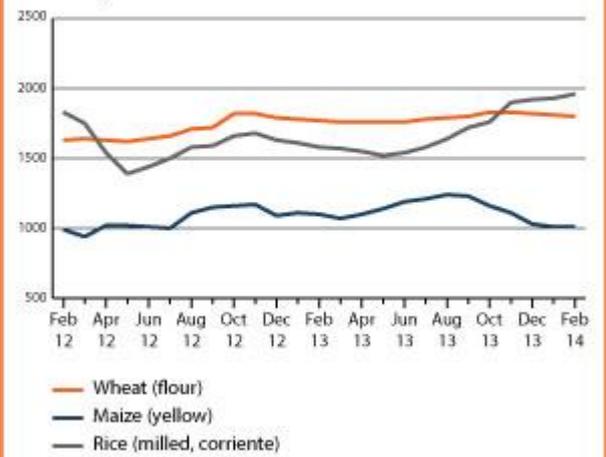
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

Reference Date: 07-November-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2013 cereal production estimated at good levels for a second consecutive year
- Cereal imports in 2013 firm at last year's level
- Prices of potatoes easing but remain high

### The 2013 cereal production estimated at good levels for a second consecutive year

Harvesting of the 2013 main season rice and maize crops was completed in August and official estimates for the rice crop have been revised upward to 3 million tonnes (2 million tonnes in milled basis). This reflects an upward revision of the area planted and yields, especially in the departments of La Libertad, Amazonas and Piura, following favourable weather conditions and sufficient water supplies.

The 2013 aggregate maize output, mainly hard yellow maize for feed is estimated marginally above last year's level at 1.7 million tonnes following higher plantings in response to sustained demand from the feed industry.

Overall, official estimates put the 2013 cereal production at 5.1 million tonnes, slightly above last year's good output and 6 percent up from the five years average.

### Cereal imports in 2013 close to last year's level

Cereal imports in marketing year 2013 (January/December) are expected to remain close to the 2012 levels, with maize imports up by 3 percent to 1.9 million tonnes, in spite of this year's good production, due to the high demand from the feed industry. Wheat imports are anticipated to remain fairly stable at 1.7 million tonnes, while those of rice are forecast to decline from the relatively high levels of last year reflecting adequate domestic availability.

### Prices of potatoes easing but remain at high levels

Average wholesale prices of potatoes decreased by 18 percent in October compared to the previous month, but were still 29 percent above their levels of a year earlier, reflecting the damage to the crop due to the cold wave in August and September, which affected most of the departments of the Highlands region, including the main producing areas.

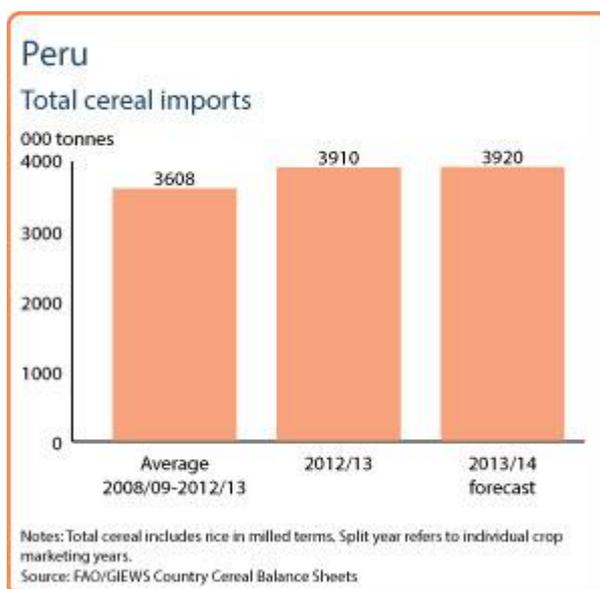
Yellow maize prices declined in October, following the good 2013 maize production, but remained relatively unchanged to their levels in October 2012. By contrast, rice and wheat flour prices strengthened last month and for rice they were still higher than a year earlier following sustained increase in the second half of the year.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2,828	2,937	2,950	0
Maize	1,555	1,694	1,713	1
Wheat	218	226	231	2
Others	250	249	248	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>1</b>

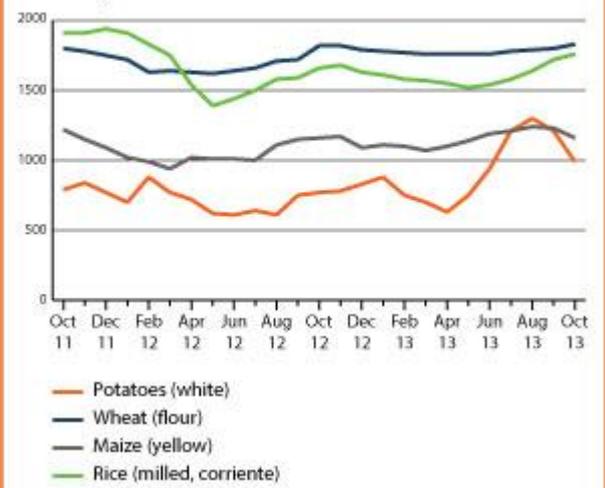
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices in Lima

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

Reference Date: 14-October-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2013 cereal production estimated at high levels
- Cereal imports to remain firm in 2013
- Prices of potatoes continue to increase
- Heavy snow and frost cause damage to infrastructure and crops in the Highlands region

### 2013 cereal production estimated at high levels

Harvesting of the 2013 main season rice and maize crops was completed in August. Official estimates for the rice crop have been revised upward to 3 million tonnes (2 million tonnes in milled basis) reflecting an upward revision of the area planted. Increased production levels were mainly recorded in the regions of La Libertad, Amazonas and Piura, following favourable weather conditions and sufficient water supplies.

The 2013 aggregate maize output, mainly hard yellow maize for feed, is estimated at 1.7 million tonnes, slightly above last year's high level, as a result of higher plantings in response to sustained demand from the feed industry.

### Cereal imports in 2013 to remain firm

Cereal imports in marketing year 2013 (January/December) are expected to remain close to the 2012 levels, with maize imports up by 3 percent to 1.9 million tonnes, in spite of this year's good production, due to the high demand from the feed industry. Wheat imports are anticipated to remain fairly stable at 1.7 million tonnes, while those of rice are forecast to decline from the relatively high levels of last year reflecting adequate domestic availability.

### Prices of potatoes continue to increase

Average wholesale prices of potatoes further increased in September by 9 percent compared to the previous month and were 47 percent above their levels of September 2012. The significant rise in the past months follows damage to the crop due to the cold wave in August and September, which affected most of the departments of the Highlands region, including the main producing areas of potatoes. By contrast, yellow maize and wheat flour prices remained relatively unchanged in September.

### Heavy snowfall and frost cause damage to infrastructure and crops in the Highlands region

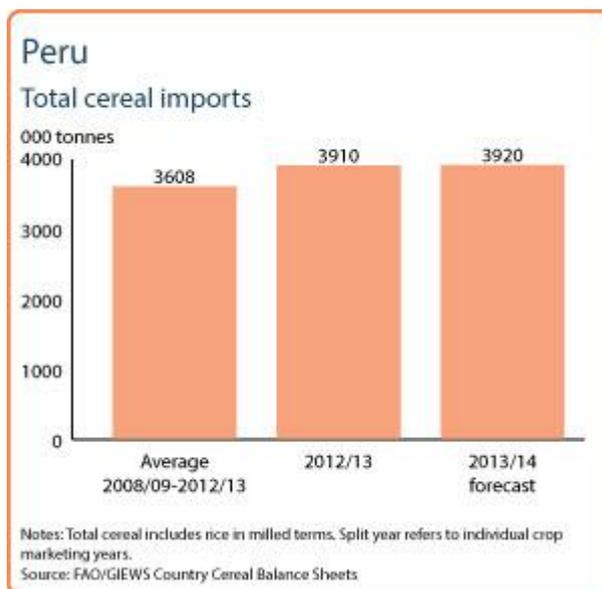
Strong winds, heavy snowfall and frosts from the end of August to mid-September in 10 departments of the southern and central Highlands, in particular Puno, caused severe damage to infrastructure and resulted in crop and animal losses at local levels. According to official reports the weather phenomenon, with temperatures dropping to 18 degrees below zero, is the most severe in a decade with up to 83 000 people affected. It is also estimated that 20 000 livestock have been lost and that another 470 000 suffer shortages of feed. On August 21, the Government declared the state of emergency in 250 localities and is distributing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2,828	2,937	2,950	0
Maize	1,555	1,694	1,713	1
Wheat	218	226	231	2
Others	250	249	248	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>1</b>

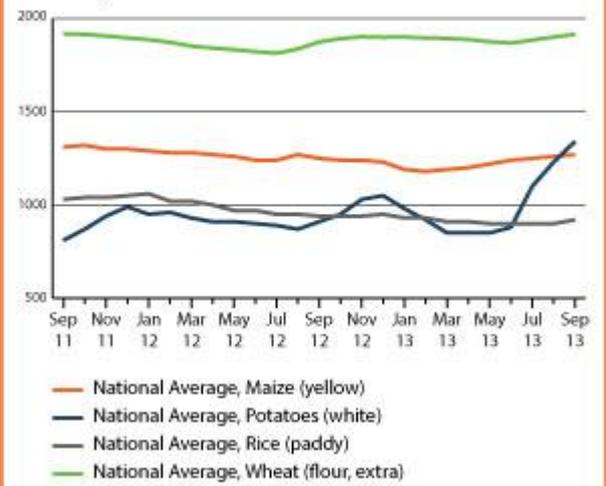
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Reference Date: 17-September-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2013 cereal production at last year's record level
- Cereal imports to remain firm in 2013
- Prices of potatoes at high levels
- Heavy snow and frost affect Highlands provinces

### 2013 cereal production at last year's record level

Harvesting of the 2013 main season rice and maize crops was completed in August. Official estimates for the rice crop have been revised upward to 3.0 million tonnes (2.0 million tonnes milled basis) reflecting more plantings than in the previous year. Increased production levels were mainly recorded in the regions of La Libertad, Amazonas and Piura, following favourable weather conditions and sufficient water supplies.

The 2013 aggregate maize output, mainly hard yellow maize for feed, is estimated at a new record level of just above 1.7 million tonnes, reflecting higher plantings due to a sustained demand from the feed industry.

### Cereal imports in 2013 to remain firm

Cereal imports in marketing year 2013 (January/December) are expected to remain close to the 2012 levels, with maize imports up by 3 percent to 1.9 million tonnes, in spite of this year's good production, and those of wheat remaining fairly stable at 1.7 million tonnes. Rice imports are forecast to decline from the relatively high levels of last year reflecting adequate domestic availability.

### Prices of potatoes at high levels

Wholesale prices of potatoes increased by almost 45 percent between June and August, and were 41 percent above their levels of August 2012. The significant rise and current elevated price levels reflect delayed harvests due to the cold wave affecting most of the highland departments, including the main producing central areas. Yellow maize and wheat flour prices remained relatively unchanged in August.

### Heavy snowfall and frost cause damage to infrastructure and crops in the Highlands

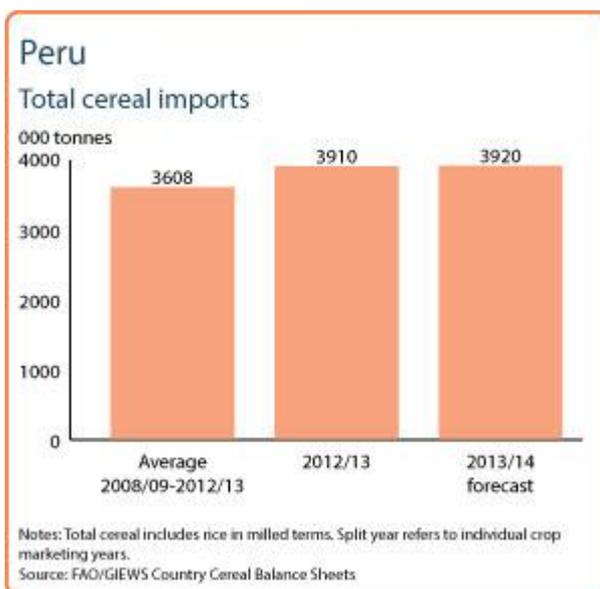
Heavy snow, frosts and strong winds since the end of August in eight departments of the southern and central Highlands, in particular Puno, caused severe damage to infrastructure and housing and resulted in crop and animal losses. According to official reports the weather phenomenon with temperatures dropping to 18 degrees below zero is the most severe in a decade with up to 83 000 people affected. It is also estimated that 20 000 livestock have been lost and that some 478 000 are affected by shortages of feed. On August 21, the Government declared the state of emergency in 250 locations and is distributing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2,828	2,937	2,950	0
Maize	1,555	1,694	1,713	1
Wheat	218	226	231	2
Others	250	249	248	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>1</b>

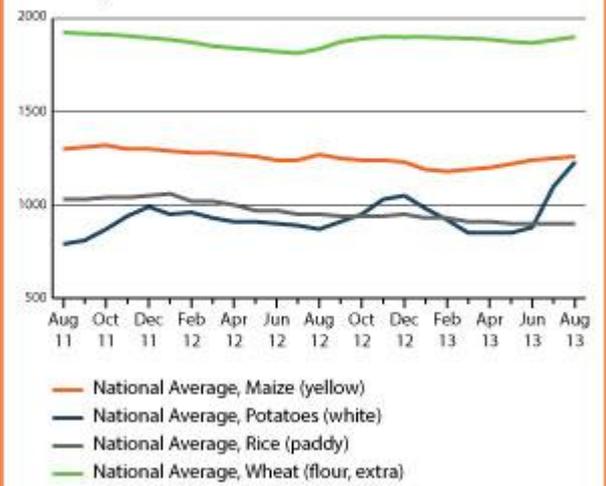
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Peru

### Selected wholesale food prices

Nuevo Sol per Tonne



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Reference Date: 30-May-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2013 close to last year's record
- Cereal imports in 2013 to remain high
- Poultry prices continue to strengthen but those of cereals generally stable

## Cereal production in 2013 close to last year's record

Harvesting of the main season rice and maize crops is currently underway. The 2013 aggregate cereal production is forecast to decrease slightly from the record level of the previous year to about 5 million tonnes. The decline is mainly driven by a contraction in rice production due to a reduction in plantings in response to lower producer prices at the beginning of the season. Abundant supplies of rice from the 2012 bumper crop and increased imports resulted in difficulties for marketing the crop and put downward pressure on prices. The 2013 paddy rice output is officially forecast at 2.8 million tonnes (1.9 million tonnes, milled basis), 5 percent below the 2012 level. To address the oversupply market situation, the Government is promoting rice exports to neighbouring Andean countries, while encouraging farmers to replace rice with maize.

The 2013 aggregate maize output, mainly hard yellow maize for feed, is anticipated slightly up from last year's level to a new record high of 1.7 million tonnes. This reflects higher plantings, in response to strong demand from the feed industry, and good yields due to favourable weather conditions during the main cropping season.

## Cereal imports in 2013 to remain high

Cereal imports in marketing year 2013 (January/December) are expected to remain at the high levels of 2012, around 4 million tonnes. Maize is partially imported and despite this year's good production imports are anticipated to remain firm reflecting sustained demand from the feed and poultry industry. Wheat is almost totally imported and this year's volumes are forecast to remain stable at around 1.7 million tonnes. Relatively minor rice imports are forecast to decline in 2013.

## Poultry prices continue to strengthen but those of cereals generally stable

Retail prices of poultry, a staple product in the country's urban diet, marginally strengthened in April after rising since the beginning of 2013 and were about 8 percent above their levels a year earlier. Poultry prices are supported by sustained demand associated with higher incomes and economic growth. Yellow maize prices also increased marginally in April but were almost 6 percent lower than a year earlier following two consecutive years of above average production.

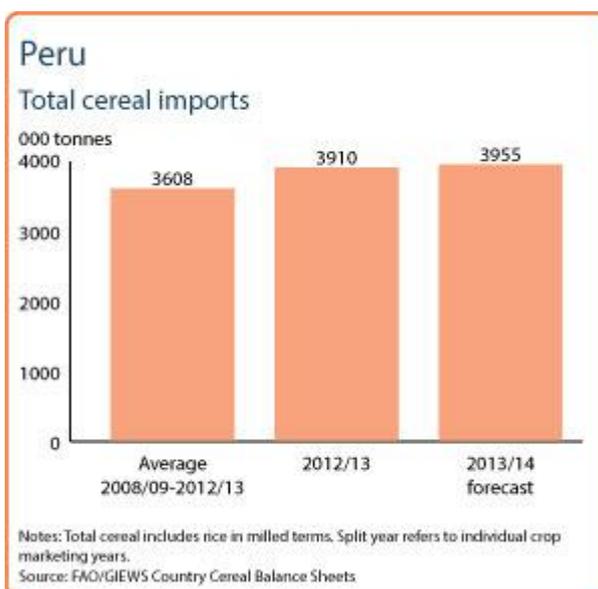
Wholesale prices of paddy rice remained stable in April, after declining slightly in the past month and were 9 percent lower than a year earlier as a result of ample market supplies. Retail rice prices, however, have stayed relatively unchanged in the past year. Wheat flour prices were also stable in April but remained somewhat higher than a year earlier



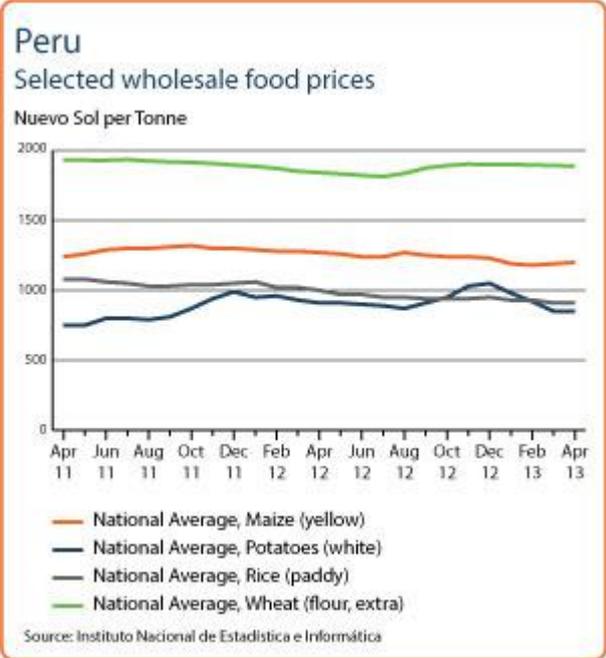
### Peru Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2,828	2,937	2,800	-5
Maize	1,552	1,679	1,713	2
Wheat	218	226	231	2
Others	250	249	248	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>-2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



reflecting trends in the international markets. Wholesale prices of potatoes, another basic product in the national diet, stabilized in April after decreasing since the beginning of the year with good harvests and were some 7 percent lower than in April 2012.



Reference Date: 01-June-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Production of 2012 rice and maize crops anticipated above average
- Cereal imports in 2012 (January/December) remain steady
- Cereal prices, mainly of rice, declining in recent months
- Heavy rains affected over 800 000 people

### Favourable prospects for 2012 rice and maize production

Harvesting of the 2012 main rice and second season maize crops is currently underway. Production of paddy is officially forecast at 2.8 million tonnes, 7 percent above last year's reduced level. The increase reflects a recovery in the area sown compared to 2011 and higher yields, following abundant precipitation during the season that allowed the replenishment of water supplies in major reservoirs.

The 2012 maize aggregate output is expected at around 1.6 million tonnes. This mainly reflects larger plantings, particularly in the major producing area of San Martin, in response to higher prices and strong demand from the fodder industry. Improved water supplies in coastal areas have also supported this year's production. Hard yellow maize accounts for over 80 percent of the country's total maize production.

### Cereal imports in 2012 forecast to decrease slightly but to remain at above average levels

The country imports about 60 percent of its maize consumption requirements and over 90 percent of those of wheat. Cereal imports in the 2012 (January/December) are forecast at a high level of 3.8 million tonnes, slightly down from 2011 as a result of the increase in cereal output expected this year, but still well above average mainly on account of the growing demand from the livestock industry.

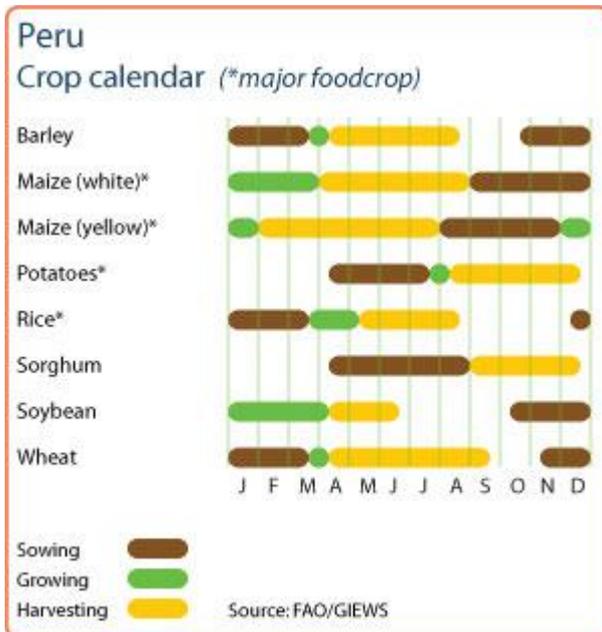
### Cereal prices declined in recent months

Wholesale prices of paddy started to decrease in February reflecting the good prospects for this year's production and improved availabilities from imports in the first months of 2012. In April paddy prices were 7 percent lower than at the beginning of the year and their levels of a year earlier. The decline in prices is raising concerns among producers and the Government is promoting rice exports to neighbouring countries in an attempt to support prices. Prices of yellow maize slightly decreased in April and were 2 percent higher than at the same time a year ago.

Prices of potatoes, another basic product in the national diet, declined in the last two months with the ongoing 2012 good harvest but remained more than 20 percent higher than in April 2011.

### Floods and landslides caused widespread damage across the country

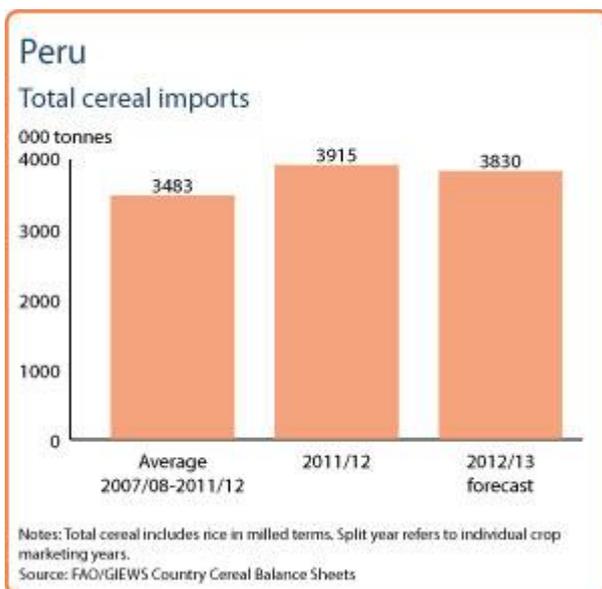
Heavy rains in the past months have resulted in more than 50 deaths and affected over 800 000 people across the country, causing damage



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2 734	2 624	2 800	7
Maize	1 488	1 514	1 550	2
Wheat	209	214	215	0
Others	244	246	249	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 676</b>	<b>4 598</b>	<b>4 814</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



to infrastructure and agriculture. While the crop losses are limited at national level, they are significant in the affected areas, particularly in the northeast region of Loreto, where above normal rains caused the river water levels to rise and overflow. The Government has allocated USD 3.7 million to help the most affected population with temporary housing. The emergency situation declared in several departments ended in mid-May.



Reference Date: 24-January-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rice and maize prospects for 2012
- Cereal imports increase
- Cereal prices stable

## Favourable prospects for 2012 rice and maize production

Sowing of the 2012 rice crop is currently underway, and planting intentions suggest a recovery in the area sown compared to 2011, which was hampered by inadequate rainfall. The hydrological situation has now improved substantially. The Chancay - Lambayeque watershed in the producing zone in the north of the country has trended positively since mid-December last year, with the improvement extending into January thus far. As a result, current water levels guarantee a normal crop growing season.

Sowing of the 2012 secondary season maize crop was completed in December. Prospects are good for hard yellow maize, which accounts for over 80 percent of Peru's total maize production and is used for animal feed. Sowing intentions in this case suggest a total area of 326 000 ha, 16 percent more than in 2010, in response to growing demand from the fodder industry. Hard yellow maize is mainly produced under irrigation, and reservoir water levels are adequate for crop growth. The prospects are good also for amylaceous maize, which is used for human consumption, with a provisionally estimated increase in sown area of 5 percent, in response to higher prices. Maize production in 2012 is expected to be substantially up on the previous year's level, and a harvest of around 1.6 million tonnes is tentatively forecast.

## Cereal imports increase

Peru imports about 60 percent of its maize consumption and nearly all of its wheat. Growing domestic demand and lower cereal output in 2011 boosted imports in 2011.

## Cereal prices stable

Rice prices, which had risen sharply in the first half of 2011 owing to unfavourable production prospects, held steady in the second half of the year, but in December they were 15 percent above their levels of a year earlier. Prices of yellow maize and wheat flour remained mostly unchanged in the second half of last year, but in December they were respectively 7 percent and 5 percent higher than in the same period in 2010.

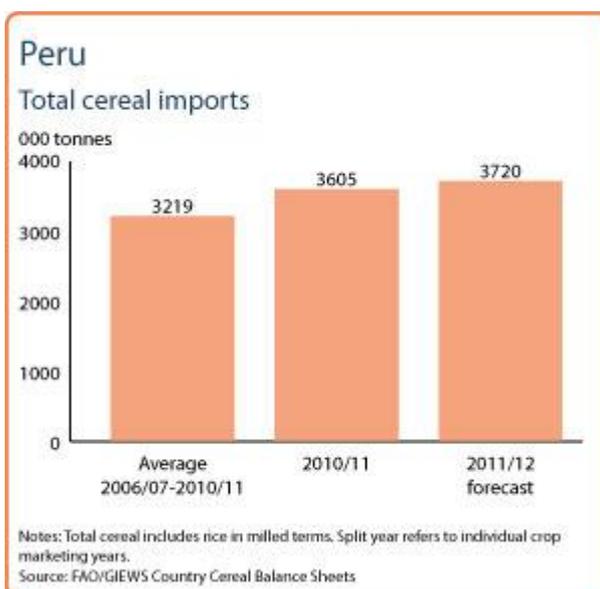
Potato prices rose in the last three months of 2011, in the wake of the July frosts that damaged the crop during the growing period.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

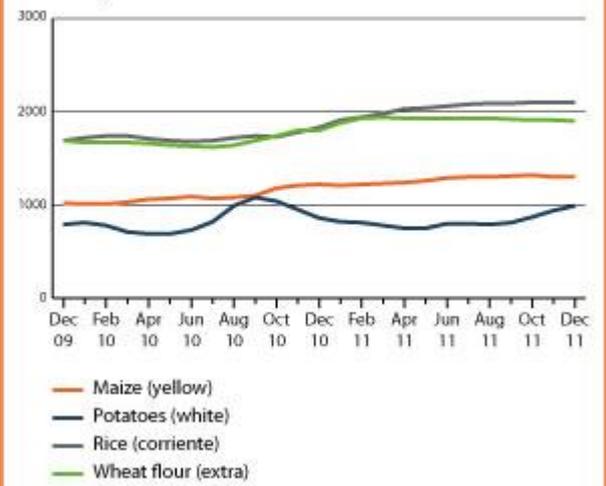
	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2 682	2 838	2 600	-8
Maize	1 443	1 539	1 483	-4
Wheat	205	219	209	-5
Others	242	262	244	-7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>4 858</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>-7</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Selected wholesale prices in Peru

Nuevo Sol per



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Reference Date: 27-May-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Lower rice production forecast in 2011
- Maize imports continue to increase
- Increase in prices of basic cereals

### Decrease in rice production forecast for 2011

Harvesting of the main 2011 cereal crops continues under generally dry weather conditions. Initial estimates indicate lower rice production for 2011 as a result of a 15 percent reduction in the area sown. The sowing season was delayed in the northern coast and in the Selva Alta, the country's largest producing areas (constituting 85 percent of national production), due to insufficient rainfall and cold winds. This will affect production which is officially forecast at around 2.4 million tonnes (paddy rice), 15 percent less than the favourable amount last year and below the average for the last five years.

In addition, the main yellow maize crops, mainly irrigated, are being harvested. Production obtained in the first quarter of this year is lower than the one obtained in the same period last year and provisional estimates indicate a lower annual production than in 2010 as a result of the lack of water in the largest producing areas of the north coast. Wheat, white maize and barley crops are being harvested in La Sierra. A decrease in production is forecast due to insufficient rainfall throughout the agricultural season.

### Maize imports continue to increase

Despite an increase in production in 2010, imports of yellow maize in the 2011 (January/December) marketing year should reach around 1.7 million tonnes, 13 percent more than in 2010. The increase in imports follows the expansion of the poultry industry sustained by the economic growth and consequent increases in internal consumption. The country imports over 50 percent of the maize it consumes and almost all of the wheat it consumes. Imports of wheat during the 2011 marketing year are expected to increase by 12 percent up to around 1.7 million tonnes, reflecting increased demand.

### Cereal prices increase

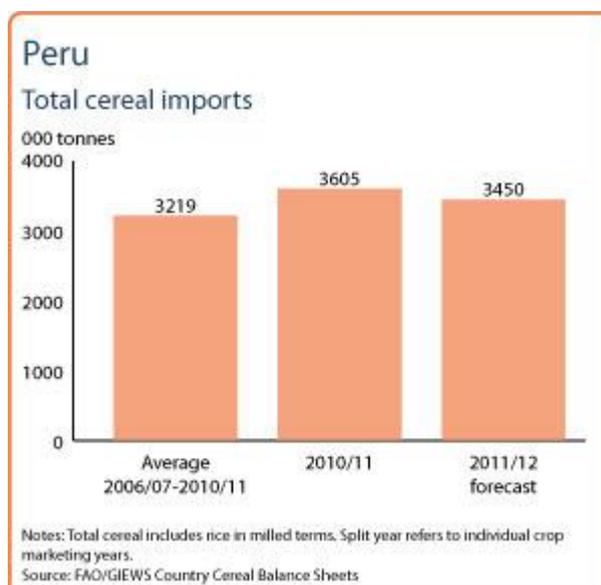
Prices of rice, that began increasing in November 2010, were almost 20 percent higher in April 2011 than they were last year. The increasing trend is due to reduced production in 2010 and unfavourable outlook for the 2011 output. Prices of yellow maize and wheat flour have been increasing since August 2010, reflecting the trends on the international cereal markets; in April 2011 they were 17 percent higher than in April 2010. However, prices of potatoes, another basic product in the national diet that had reached record levels in September 2010, have been falling since October with the 2010 harvest. In April 2011, prices of white potatoes were 9 percent higher than in April 2010.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

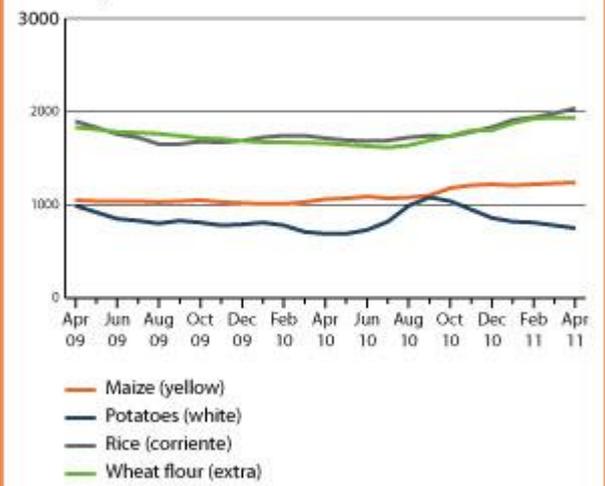
	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2 682	2 838	2 400	-15
Maize	1 443	1 537	1 483	-4
Wheat	205	219	209	-5
Others	46	46	45	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>4 856</b>	<b>4 636</b>	<b>-5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Selected wholesale prices in Peru

Nuevo Sol per tonne



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Reference Date: 1-November-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2010 cereals production down from the record 2009 levels
- Increased acreages forecast under cereals and rootcrops in the 2010/11 season
- Rising wheat and maize prices

## A slight fall in 2010 cereals output from 2009's record levels

The 2010 cereals harvest is almost completed, with provisional output estimates of around 4.8 million tonnes, 3 percent below last year's 5 million tonne record harvest. Harvests of the main rice crops (unhulled) and maize (yellow and white) are put at 2.9 and 1.40 million tonnes, respectively, or 3 and 5 percent below 2009's all-time highs. The lower output is due to reduced sowing (-5 percent) and lower rice yields due to the exceptionally low temperatures during the season, which affected crop growth in the panicle initiation phase and at the beginning of the maturity phase.

Cold weather during the 2009/10 season also caused serious localized crop and livestock losses in the 'sierra sur' provinces due to freezing weather conditions and hailstorms.

## Increased sown acreages in the 2010/11 agricultural season

Sowing for the main 2010/11 season has begun in the sierra region. After October's below-normal rainfall levels, poor soil moisture was reported in October, and more rain is still needed.

It is planned to increase acreages under the 7 main foodcrops (yellow maize, white maize, rice, wheat, barley, potato and cassava) during the 2009-10 season, except for rice, which for acreages will fall by 3.4 percent. Most sowing intentions are generally based on higher producer prices, the demand for cereals for the regional food assistance programme and, in the case of maize, a stronger demand for yellow durum maize, of which there will be a 5.5 percent increase in sowing, and a higher demand for balanced animal feed.

## Imported maize requirements continue to rise

Despite 2009's record maize output and good production levels in 2010, the country still needs to import about 54 percent of its consumption requirements. In the 2010 commercial season (January/December) maize imports are expected to be quite high at 1.5 million tonnes, 11 percent over last year. Import requirements are being driven by the expanding poultry industry which accounts for the bulk of imported yellow maize driven by economic growth and the people's more diversified consumption patterns.

Most wheat is imported, and the imports are expected to continue growing in tandem with population growth to reach about 1.6 million tonnes in 2010.

## The southern sierra Departments affected by a



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2610	2990	2900	-3
Maize	1381	1544	1465	-5
Wheat	196	223	235	5
Others	238	259	246	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4424</b>	<b>5016</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>-3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## cold spell

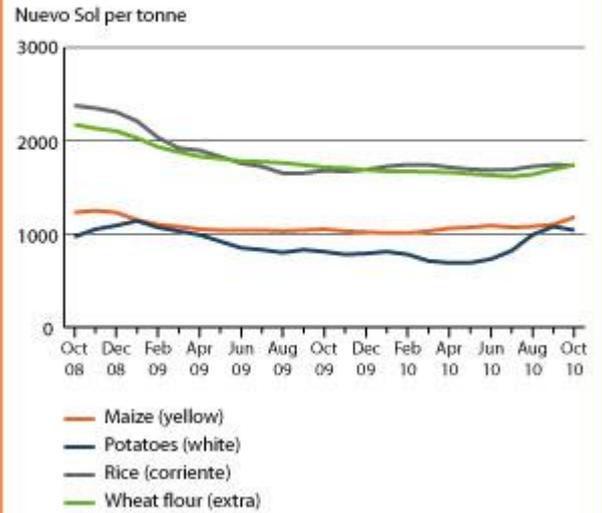
Despite a high cereals harvest in 2010 nationwide, the cold spell that hit the country this year from May onwards reduced output, and caused livestock losses in the southern sierra Provinces. Up to 25 percent of the livestock has reportedly been lost in the stricken Provinces. On 24 June the Peruvian government declared a state of emergency in 16 of the 24 Departments and through the local Civil Defence and the National Food Assistance Programme (PRONAA) it is continuing to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, above all in the form of food aid.

## Rising wheat and maize prices

Wholesale prices of wheat and maize flour began rising in August 2010 in the wake of international price hikes. October 2010 wheat flour prices were 8 percent above July prices, at around PEN 1 741/tonne. Maize prices also rose by about 10 percent above July levels to reach PEN 1 180/tonnes in October.

Potato prices began rising in May this year and reached a record level of PEN 1 080/tonne in September before falling by 4 percent in October to PEN 1 040/tonne.

## Selected wholesale prices in Peru



Reference Date: 04-August-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Freezing temperatures have killed hundreds of people and scores of animals in the southern regions
- Maize and rice harvesting is underway and prospects are favourable
- Prices of potatoes, affected by the cold temperatures, have been increasing in the last three months

## Freezing temperatures in southern Peru cause loss of life and damage

The Government of Peru has declared the state of emergency on 24 July 2010 as hundreds of people were killed in remote communities of the Andean mountains following unseasonably freezing weather conditions. The cold weather has also worsened the living conditions of the thousands of families who were left homeless by the Earthquake of 2007.

About 34 000 heads of cattle, out of a total population of 2.7 million, were also killed by the extreme cold weather. The most affected provinces are located in the southern departments of the country.

## Maize harvesting is underway

Harvesting of the maize crop (both yellow and white) is underway and is expected to be completed in September. Rice and wheat harvests are also in progress. Maize planted area in 2010 is estimated at about 5 percent lower than the record level of 2009.

The Government announced that the huge project to irrigate Las Pampas de Olmos, located in the northern province of Lambayeque, will, in June 2011, deliver the first operating irrigation systems. The project aims at increasing Peruvian agricultural frontiers through the creation of 38 000 new irrigated and productive hectares and the rehabilitation of 5 500 ha already existing.

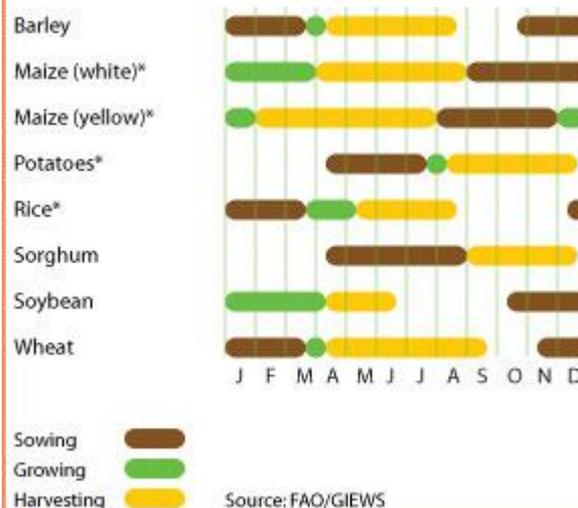
## Maize import requirements still increasing

Despite the 2009 record cereal production of approximately 5 million tonnes, compared to 4.7 million tonnes in 2008, import volumes for 2010 are provisionally estimated at 3.2 million tonnes (similar to what imported in 2009). The increased requirements are mainly due to the expanding poultry industry which grew at an annual rate of 6.6 percent between 2000 and 2009. In 2009 the amount of poultry meat produced reached about 964 000 tonnes nearly 90 percent more than in 2000. Furthermore, egg production in the first five months of 2010 increased by 6 percent compared to the same period of last year.

## Prices of potatoes increasing since May 2010

Wholesale prices of potatoes, one of the main staples of the country, have been increasing since May 2010. In July 2010 average potato prices rose by 19 percent to compared to May 2010. The price increase follows the expected poor harvest from the important producing areas of the Sierra Central which has been affected by the freezing temperatures.

### Peru Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)

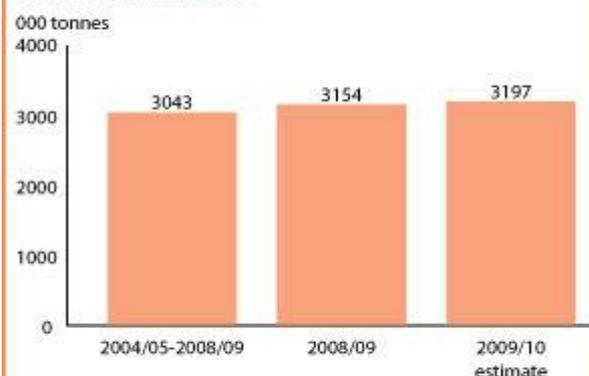


### Peru Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	2610	2990	2900	-3
Maize	1381	1544	1465	-5
Wheat	196	223	235	5
Others	238	259	246	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4424</b>	<b>5016</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>-3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

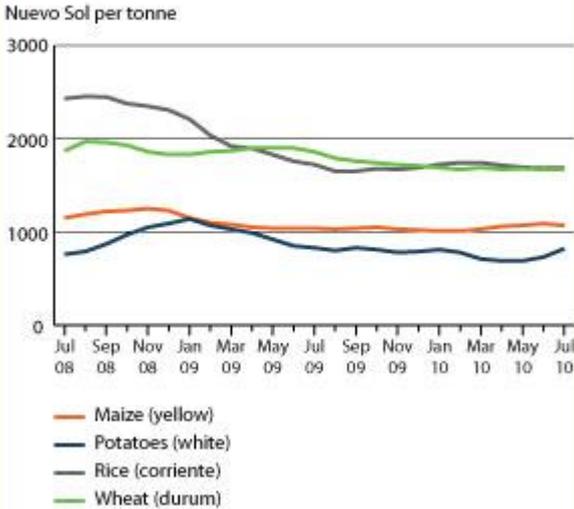
### Peru Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

On the other hand, the average wholesale prices of rice gradually decreased in 2009 following the peak levels recorded in May 2008 and in 2010 they stabilized at the lowest level recorded in the last two years, at about PEN 1 700/tonne.

### Selectes wholesale prices in Perú



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Reference Date: 01-March-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Heavy rainfalls affect Northern departments
- 2010 maize planted area expected to increase
- Stabilizing trend of prices of major staple food

### Floods in the Northern part of the country

Since last December to the end of February, the country has been affected by heavy rainfalls that caused floods and landslides in the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Cusco, Lima, Huancavelica, Junín, Puno and Huanuco. About 65 000 people have been affected and some localized damage to food and cash crops is reported.

### Expected increase in 2010 area planted with maize

Planting of 2010 yellow maize crop has started in the departments of Cajamarca, Apurímac and Cuzco while planting of the bulk of 2010 white maize crop has been completed. Due to the growth of the poultry industry, maize planted area is expected to increase reaching 520 000 hectares.

Planting of 2010 rice crop is complete in the Northern departments of Piura and Lambayeque. At national level, planted area is forecast at 385 000 hectares, about 4 percent less than the record level of 2009. This reduction in area is mainly due to the gradual reduction of producer prices caused by previous year's bumper harvest of 2.9 million tonnes.

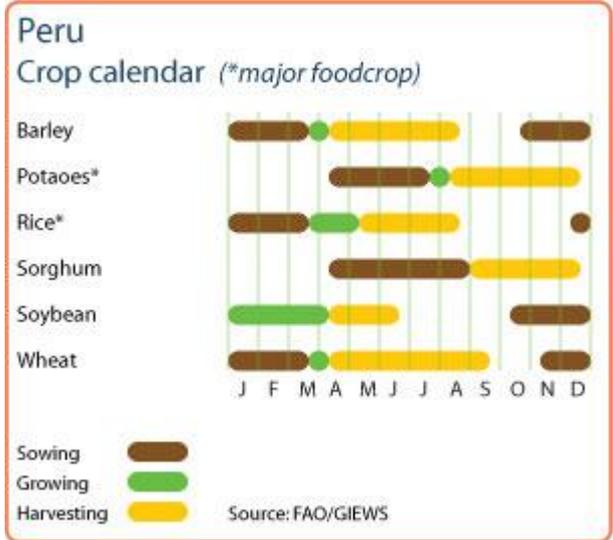
### Cereal import requirements still increasing

Despite the 2009 record cereal production of about 4.9 million tonnes, import requirements for the commercial year 2010 (January/December) are provisionally estimated at the high level of 3.2 million tonnes. The significant increase in consumption is essentially due to the growth of the poultry industry, which absorbs the majority of imported yellow maize, as a result of the increase and diversification in consumption patterns of the population is also being a contributing factor.

### Prices continue to show a stable trend

Average nominal retail prices of rice gradually decreased after the peak recorded in May 2008. In december 2009, quotations declined sharply and then stabilized at the the lowest level recorded of the last two years of 2.02 Nuevos Soles/Kg.

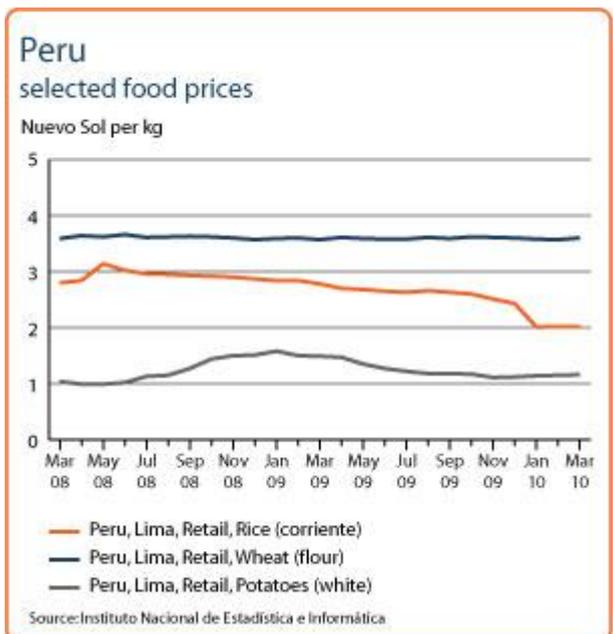
Retail prices of potatoes have also been decreasing by approximately 30 percent compared to the record level reached in January 2009.



**Peru**  
Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	2381	2776	2900	4
Maize	1310	1481	1544	4
Wheat	186	207	223	8
Others	230	232	259	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>4108</b>	<b>4696</b>	<b>4926</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 26-January-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The South is at risk of drought conditions if El Niño effects persist
- Increased maize acreage for 2010 campaign
- Prices of major staples continue to show a stable trend

## Floods in the North and drought conditions in the South

Peru was affected by floods and landslides which struck the departments of Huancavelica, Junin, Puno and Ayacucho. However in the South, the National Meteorological Institute (SENAMHI) forecast severe drought conditions for the coming months due to the fact that the rainy season, which ranges from September to January, has brought minimum water volumes that did not replenish water reservoirs and basins. The areas reporting major water deficits are the highlands of Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna and localized areas of Ayacucho. According to the SENAMHI, the present situation is a direct consequence of El Niño phenomenon and could worsen if scarcity of rainfall protracts in the next months

## Increased maize acreage for 2010 campaign

Planting of 2010 yellow maize crop is underway in the departments of Cajamarca, Apurimac and Cusco, while the bulk of the planting of white maize crop has already been completed.

An increase in sowed area, driven by the growing poultry industry, is expected with planted acreage to reach 520 000 hectares. Planting of 2010 paddy is about to start in northern departments of Piura and Lambayeque.

## Continues the upward trend for cereals import requirements

Despite the generally good cereals and grains production, cereals import requirements show a slight but constant increase in the last three years with forecast figures pointing at the record level of 3.3 million tons for the 2009/10 marketing year.

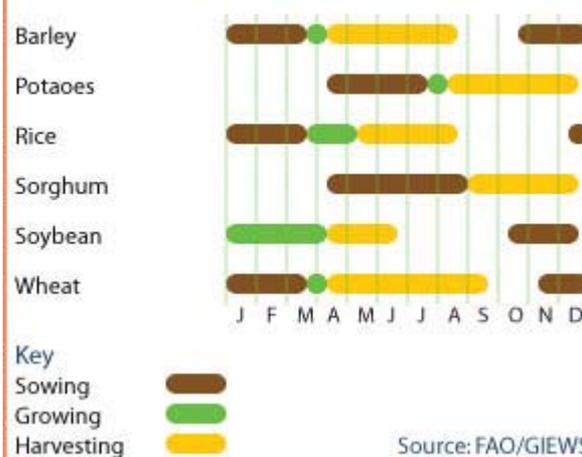
Consumption needs are driven by the growing Peruvian economy (especially by the poultry industry which absorb most of the imported yellow maize) and the increase and diversification of consumption patterns of the population.

## Prices continue to show a stable trend

The average nominal retail prices of rice still show a decreasing trend from the peak recorded in May 2008. In the last quarter quotations have been further declining to 2.43 Nuevo Sol/Kg.

Retail prices of potatoes have also dropped by approximately 30 per cent from the record level achieved in January 2009. Retail price of wheat flour, which is primarily imported, remains practically stable at almost the same level as in December 2007

### Crop calendar Peru



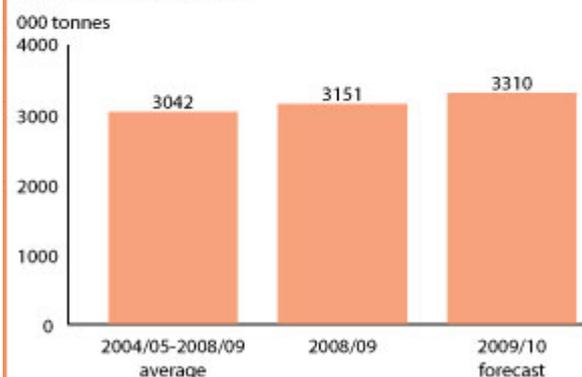
### Peru

#### Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (in milled terms)	1626	1888	1836	-3
Maize	1311	1482	1465	-1
Wheat	186	207	210	1
Others	230	232	234	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3353</b>	<b>3809</b>	<b>3745</b>	<b>-2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

#### Total cereal imports

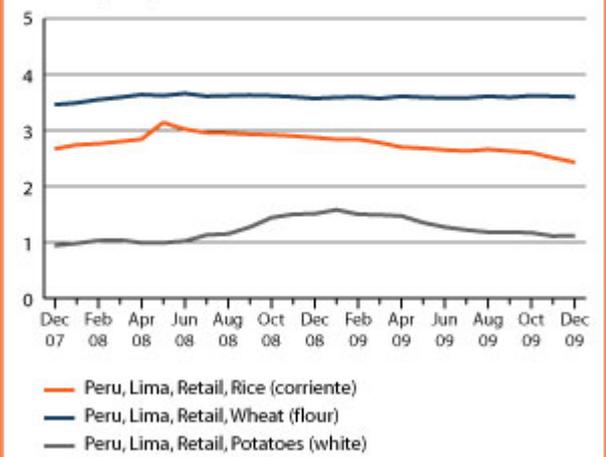


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Peru selected food prices

Nuevo Sol per kg



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática

Reference Date: 07-October-2009

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good estimates for paddy production
- Positive production trend for coarse grains and wheat
- Prices generally decreasing except for wheat flour, still at nearly record level

### El Niño started but will be of less intensity this year

The National Institute of Meteorology forecast an intensification of the El Niño phenomenon for the September-November period, which is likely to result in higher mean temperatures throughout the coastal areas and intense localized rainfall.

However, they forecast that this year El Niño will range from mild to moderate and will not produce the huge losses similar to the event that occurred in 1997.

### Rice harvest completed with good preliminary estimates

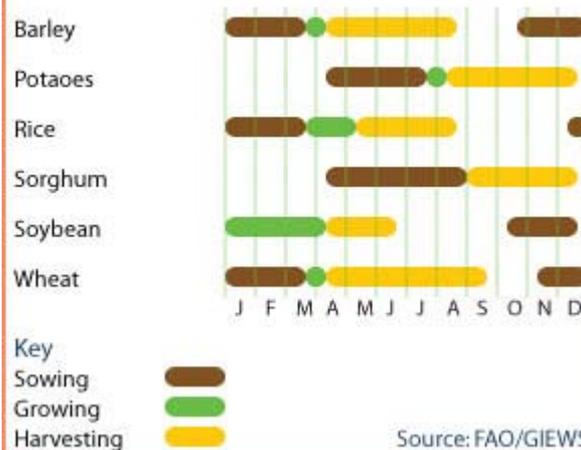
Harvesting of the paddy crop in the northern main growing areas is completed and 2009 production is expected to reach 2.7 million tonnes of paddy rice, about 12 percent above the 2008 output.

Attractive prices at the beginning of the season and adequate water reservoir levels in major northern producing areas of Piura, Lambayeque and Tumbes have induced farmers to plant approximately 370 000 hectares, an acreage even higher than the previous year's good level.

### Positive production trend remains for coarse grains and wheat

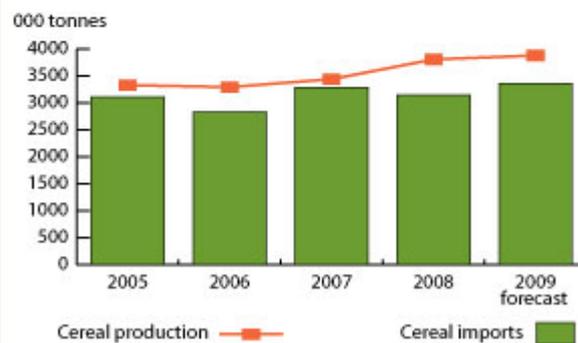
The bulk of the 2009 wheat crop has been harvested and production is estimated at about 200 000 tonnes. Harvesting of 2009 white and yellow maize crops has been virtually completed under normal weather conditions in highland departments of Cajamarca, San Martín, La Libertad and Apurímac, while it is still underway (especially yellow maize) in coastal departments of Lambayeque and Lima. Maize aggregate production for 2009 is expected at more than 1.4 million tonnes, almost 8 percent higher than the output obtained in 2008.

### Crop calendar Peru



### Cereal production and imports Peru

Cereal production	2004-2008	2008	2009	change
	average		forecast	
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (milled)	1619	1888	1972	4.4%
Maize	1311	1482	1465	-1.1%
Wheat	186	207	210	1.4%
Other	232	232	234	0.9%
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>3346</b>	<b>3809</b>	<b>3881</b>	<b>1.9%</b>



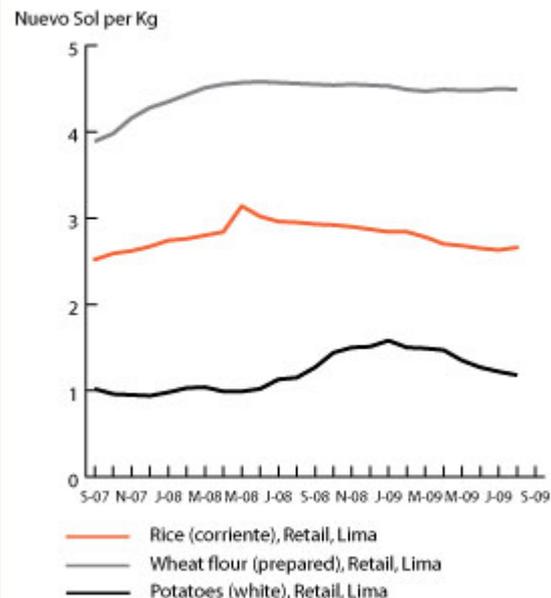
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Prices of paddy and potatoes maintain a downward trend while wheat flour is still at nearly record level

The average nominal retail price of rice is gradually declining from the peak recorded in May 2008. This trend is expected to continue also due to the good preliminary estimates for 2009 paddy crop production. Retail prices of potatoes have also dropped by about 15 per cent from the record level achieved in January 2009 although still 10 percent higher than two years ago.

On the contrary, the current retail price of wheat flour, which is primarily imported, remains practically stable at record level of June 2008, with about 4.5 Nuevo Sol per kg.

### Peru Selected food prices



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática